The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,671 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
M MIRZAPORE	3837	600	R. Harvey	30th April.
L HYDASPES	2284	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
GWALIOR	2733	500	E. Spoore	14th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st „
			TUESDAY.	
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3125	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th „
L PEKIN	3800	600	A. Symons	15th „
M CATHAY via Ancona	2983	600	J. P. Hassal	22nd „
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	F. D. Shallard	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A Steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

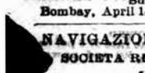
STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th April.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3600	700	W. Bratt	28th „
SUTLEJ	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	700	L. H. Moule	25th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 240.
„ to Marseilles „ 320, „ 250.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st May 1886	10th June.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,027	800	27th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	800	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

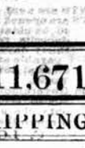
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
SINGAPORE	5,000	6th May.
MANILLA	5,000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 20, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doucich	4,000	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	O. B. Verona	3,503	550	16th „
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,000	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th „
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamer for BOMBAY leaves TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

THE Co.'s s.s. MELPOMENE, Captain M. GAROFOLICH, T 4,000, H 400, will sail as above on the 5th of May 1886.

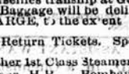
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS STEAMER.
To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400 Wine extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 22nd April, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. VICTORIA	3242	481	Wm. Russel	15th May
s. s. NUBIA	3550	480	T. Knox	22nd „
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	G. Boothly	5th June.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, April 27, 1886. Agents.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS LEAVING FOR THE CONTINENT, HAVRE OR ANTWERP.

The magnificent steamship "CAMBODIA," 1,869 tons register, leaving about 30th inst.

Splendid accommodation for a few passengers.

Apply for lowest rates to the Passenger Agents.

F. WOOLLEY & Co.,
3, Sassoon Buildings, Bombay.
Agents for SUTTON & Co.,
Foreign Carriers, London.

THE s. s. "LALEHAM" has arrived from London and Antwerp and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby informed that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer sails without bearing the Captain's countersignature.

Matches, Oils, Naphtha, and other inflamable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at the consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents for the Captain.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do, in 18-carat Gold ..... „ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... „ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

TO LET, "The Folly," at Matheran, a commodious upper-storied well-furnished BUNGALOW, with four Bedrooms, Drawing and Dining room. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, House Agent.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

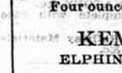
S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd May (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th April, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. GOA	1906	25th April 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
23rd March, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC	per doz., Rs.	27 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	„ „	31 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy	„ „	35 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use	„ „	55 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TERACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract, guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars ..... Rs. 1-4

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.

PREPARED according to Liebig's process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars ..... Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Rs. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.
THE CHOICEST, MOST REFINED AND DURABLE PERFUME EVER INTRODUCED.

It has a peculiar odor of its own, just the proper proportions of delicate Sweetness and Permanency that is so much sought after by those who have a cultivated taste for Fragrant Odors.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2. Per Case of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC,
For the Cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY

VIVONE.

THE TABLE BEVERAGE OF THE DAY.

UNDER A TROPICAL THIRST NO digestion, however robust, can long resist the vitiating influences of Tea, Coffee, and Alcoholic Liquids. But the digestive powers may be restored and thirst may be subdued by the adoption as an article of diet of VIVONE.

Per dozen, Rs. 2. Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 4-4.
Case of 6 dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
MBAY.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, &c., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price-list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 8	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 10 8	6 0
10 8	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 10 8	6 0
13 8	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 13 8	7 8
17 0	10 0	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 17 0	10 8
22 0	12 0	... CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 22 0	12 0
27 0	15 0	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 27 0	15 0
33 0	17 8	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 33 0	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
THE "HOLTA" TEA COMPANY'S PRIZE TEAS.

HOLTA BROKEN LEAF—cheap family tea, nice flavour ..... per lb.	Rs. 0	10	PEKOE—fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor, of good value at the price... per lb.	Rs. 1	8
PLANTATION MIXTURE—yields a fair strong liquor with good flavour, a very popular tea ..... „	0	14	ORANGE PEKOE, very fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup ..... „	1	12
FAMILY MIXTURE—brisk flavour, good strength and pungency, can be strongly recommended for family use ..... „	1	3	FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE—a high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion ..... „	2	8
HOLTA MIXTURE—fragrant, pungent, and full cup ..... „	1	8	GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE—(The flower of Indian Teas) of exquisite aroma, amber-coloured infusion, choice cup ..... „	3	8
PEKOE SOUGHONG—a full flavoured tea, bright infusion ..... „	1	4			

SOLE AGENTS :

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IRON WIRE FENCING
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses :—

	Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GREN—	
Extra Sec ..... per case	Rs. 6 0
*WACHTER & Co.—	
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry ..... „	„ 58 4
PERINET and FILS—	
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec ..... „	„ 56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.—	
Dry Monopole ..... „	„ 60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"—	
Extra Dry, our own shipping ..... „	„ 53 8
MOET and CHANDON—	
Brut Impérial, very dry ..... „	„ 54 0
Extra Superior ..... „	„ 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery ..... „	„ 48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY—	
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints ..... „	„ 34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—	
Carte Blanche ..... „	„ 34 8
*SAUMUR—	
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping ..... „	„ 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel.				Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case				„ 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ...				„ 35
Do, do. do. Second quality ...				„ 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.				„ 250
Do, do. do. Second quality ...				„ 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish				„ 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case				„ 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.
LIGHT & DURABLE. THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA. "ALL NEW GOODS."

A special SHOW ROOM for this Department.

RUG STRAPS and DECK CHAIRS, a GREAT VARIETY.

Illustrated List by return post.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Japanned Canvas	27 0	to	36 0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40 0	to	50 0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide, and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45 0	to	50 0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45 0	to	60 0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing ...	55 0	to	125 0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas ...	12 0	to	48 0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin ...	38 0	to	44 0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36 0	to	56 0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12 0	to	29 0
COURIER BAGS	10 0	to	14 0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather	20 0	to	29 0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	65 0	to	75 0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100 0	to	175 0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	75 0	to	150 0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19 0	to	40 8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5 12	to	8 0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE Bags	6 8	to	20 0
TAN Canvas HOLD-ALLS	24 0	to	27 0

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. } BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNES, CHAMPAGNES.
TRY OUR IMPORTED

	Rs. a.
ROEDERER'S CRYSTAL CHAMPAGNE, per doz. Quarts	80 0
ROEDERER'S GOLD TOP CHAMPAGNE „	57 0

AND

PAUL DURIOUS CHAMPAGNE in Patent top bottles, pts. per doz. Rs. 26, and qts. ... 50 0

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARETS, CLARETS, CLARETS

IMPORTED direct from the Celebrated VINEYARDS of BORDEAUX. They are delicious and pleasant to the taste, and make an excellent, high-class DINNER BEVERAGE.

	Pints.	Quarts.
SOUTH COAST TABLE WINE ..... per doz.	9 0	14 0
CLARET * ..... „	10 8	16 8
CLARET * * ..... „	11 4	18 8
CLARET * * * ..... „	12 0	19 8
CLARET * * * * ..... „	13 8	22 8
CLARET MEDOC, a Superior Breakfast Wine ..... „	9 0	14 0

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED BY

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has just received a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
THE FINEST CREAM AND IVORY SPRIGGED MUSLINS.

The new Tulle Ball Dresses, in the most becoming gaslight colours.
Pearl embroidered piece net for Ball Dresses, with Laces to match.
Jet embroidered piece net for Evening Dresses, with Laces to match.
The most elegant assortment of LACES.
Lace Flouncings and Piece Laces in a variety of patterns and shades.

Fichus.	Infants' Dresses.	Baby's Hoods and Cloaks.
Collars and Cuffs.	Frillings, &c., &c.	
Fans, Handkerchiefs.	Flowers, Feathers.	Ribbons, Gloves.
Corsets, Crinolettes.	Parasols, Gloves, &c.	

Rich Visiting, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, elegantly made under a FIRST CLASS AND EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER.

When Mofussil Orders are unaccompanied by a Remittance, Parcels are sent by Value-Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail and Railway Receipts as a V. P. registered letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.
Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.
S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.)

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.

NOW READY, PRICE 6s.

THE THEORY of BIMETALLISM and the Effects of the Partial Demonetisation of Silver on England and India, by D. BARBOUR, Financial Secretary to the Government of India.

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited,
Ludgate Hill, London.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared and Strict Supervision exercised.

Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE S. S. MERKA, Captain Abbas, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo. She will also receive cargo for Moombasa, Lamoo, Kilwa, and Lindi, for transhipment at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohola. Agent.

C. S. DEEPDALE FROM AKYAB.

CONSIGNEES of 15,012 bags of rice shipped by Arracan Company, of Akyab, for Bombay, are hereby required to take delivery of the above quantity as fast as steam can give. Otherwise the same will be made over to the bonded warehouse at the risk and expense of the concerned.

HEY ABDOOL LALIFF BALADINA,
Bombay, 27th April, 1886. Charterer.

AUCTION SALE, MANGALORE.

THE SALVAGE from ship "OGWEN" recently wrecked on the Mulki Rocks, consisting of Sails, Canvas, Ropes, Wire Rigging, Blocks, Anchors, Chains, &c., will be SOLD BY AUCTION at MANGALORE, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 8th and 10th May.

ALSTON, LOW & Co.,
Agents for Lloyds.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, at the rate of five per cent. per annum or Six Shillings and Three Pence per Share, and will be payable on or after 28th inst., to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Bombay, 27th April, 1886. Acting Manager.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the very desirable two storeyed BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, lately in the occupation of Dr. Pechy. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, a very desirable BUNGALOW at Bandora on the seashore. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession for about six months certain, a very desirable, neatly furnished COTTAGE, nearly opposite to J. Rich, Esq., at Cumbala. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a dividend of Rs. 6-4 per share, being at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, and that the same will be payable to the shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 12th May, 1886. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th inst to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHAT BAJAM, BHAT VENAYEK CHATRE has CONTRACTED TO SELL to Mr. Khimjee Jeewa, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the huts standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar, without the Fort, in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 638 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the said Khimjee Jeewa, on or towards the west partly by the property of Shri Balajee's Temple, and partly by the property of Tribowandas Jadhowjee, on or towards the north partly by the said property of the said Khimjee Jeewa, and partly by the ground of Balajee's Temple, and on or towards the south by a passage leading to Ban Ganga Tank, and partly by the said property of the said Tribowandas Jadhowjee, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3062 and 3063, and street Nos. 76 and 77.

All persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 26th day of April, 1886.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

CASHMERE SOCKS,
Navy, Black, Maroon,
from Cash Rs. 9-8 per dozen.
WHITE THREAD SOCKS,
From Cash Rs. 9-8 per dozen.
WHITE COTTON SOCKS,
From Cash Rs. 6 per dozen.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THURSTON'S SUPERFINE BILLIARD CLOTH for bed and cushion with a set of pocket and leather in hermetically sealed zinc cases, Rs. 125 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

THREE-CORNER LOOKING-GLASSES, in Plush, with Toilet Requisites. Rs. 40.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

TRAVELLING LAMPS in CASES complete, Table or Hanging Lamps with Globe, Chimney, Oil-can, Wick, etc.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

PHOTO FRAMES, Screen Albums of various sizes and prices.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

NUMBER II contains among others, contributions from Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, Major-General Sir Charles Wilson, K. C. B., Mr. Demetrius Bougier, Sir Juland Danvers, K. C. S. I., Major-General Sir Frederick Goldsmith, K. C. S. I., C. B., Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., and Sir Lepel Griffin, K. C. S. I.

Subscriptions Rs. 11 per annum, may be paid to Mr. DEMETRIUS BOUGLER, 46, Rowarden Square, KENSINGTON, London, W. Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay, or Mr. H. MAY, Indore.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 26,900 Teakwood BRAKE BLOCKS. Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Brake Blocks," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Bombay Terminus, by 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Forms of specification can be obtained, and templates seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, th6 April, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 8 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD Permanent Way Chair Keys to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate and on the conditions given in specification.

Standard samples with templets or gauge can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Bombay Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th April, 1886.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the estate of BHIMJI MUNCHERJI SOPARIWALLA of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 17th day of July 1885, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 8th day of April 1886 applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Ainai, widow of the said deceased, are required on or before the 20th day of May 1886 to send to the undersigned at their office at No. 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the whole of the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she, the said Administratrix, shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts and to hand over such property to the said Administratrix.—Dated this 13th day of April 1886.

PESTONJEE & RUSTOM,
Attorneys to the Administratrix.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner. 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

TRAVELLERS are invited to inspect our Homeward Bound Advertisements—See Thursday's *Times of India* Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.

THORPE & Co.,
Travellers' Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Schiedmayer and Soehne's square PIANO. Rs. 300. Apply to Lt-Col E. W. H. WILSON, Bombay.

WANTED back numbers of PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS. Liberal price will be given. Apply PHOTO, care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a pair of Arab PONIES, DOG-CART and HORSE, Piano, and Side Saddle. Apply to C. A. WINTER, Medows Street, Fort.

CUTLERY.—Rogers' Knives, annas 5 each; Table Spoons, annas 8; Dessert Forks, annas 7; Tea Spoons, annas 4.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

A THOROUGHLY GOOD COOK, HAMAL, and AYAH will be disengaged on 7th May. Apply to C. A. WINTER, Medows Street, Fort.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED. Salary Rs. 100 or more according to qualification. Apply to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State.

TO BE LET, a very airy third floor in Fort. Open on all sides and commanding a fine view. Apply to M. H. MAJU at the Tea Emporium in Church Gate Street.

TO PARSEE LADIES.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort, have received their New Stock of CREPE DE CHINE. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE, FRENCH TILES of the well-known mark of Miss Martin Freres shortly expected. Apply at the offices of Messrs B. and A. HORMARJEE in Elphinstone Circle.

LOST, a pair middle-sized BINOCULARS between Church Gate and Pydhownes, on the 26th instant, about 10-30 p. m. Finder rewarded. Apply B. K., care of this office.

THE SALE of Mr. J. WESTLAKE'S valuable furniture, piano, carriages, horses, camera with lens, plants, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, to-day, at 1 p. m.

ON VIEW, Mr. D. RAE'S very valuable household furniture, piano, plants, &c., at Middle Colaba, to be SOLD, TO-MORROW, at 1 p. m.

TO-DAY'S Ices, Vanilla, Mangoe, Strawberry and mixed fruit; also wines, spirits, and Mocha Coffee of the best quality. At the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church Gate Street.

PURCHASER WANTED for a going concern. Special advantages. Only small Capital required. Owner disposing of business for want of time to devote to it. Address A. Z., care of this paper.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN. For particulars apply to "W. X.", care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

PHIPSON & Co. have received further supplies of FINE OLD FRENCH DYBRAN from Gabriel St. Marc., Cognac. Rs. 36 per case.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

TO BE LET, a Splendid SHOP in Church Gate Street, Fort. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADIES' NURSE. Excellent Testimonials on application, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

FOR SALE, Handsome Grey Waler Charger, 15 hands ½ inch high, 8 years old, perfectly steady, good mouth, up to any weight. Apply to Lt.-Col. W.H. Wilson, Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., in Liquidation. For prices of Wines and Spirits, &c., Apply to C. P. WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 78 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of Ladies' and Gents single and double Teral Hats, from Rs. 4 to 10. Try at V. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit House and Civil and Military Tailors.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 33 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 30 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

MEMORIAL of ENGLAND'S GLORIES.—Fine leather Albums illustrated with the well-known battles and personages of England. Prices moderate, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, a complete turn-out, consisting of a Barelly Cart, with a pole and shafts, a pair of fast-trotting ponies, 13-3, and Poona made harness. Price Rs. 450. Apply to P. H. D., Post Office, Kaira.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

VISITORS TO KARACHI can be accommodated with a suite of rooms, furnished, in a large double-storied house in Camp occupied by an English family. Rs. 30 monthly. Address PARATUS, Post Office, Karachi.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is REOPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN WOMAN to accompany a lady with five children to England by steamer leaving on 15th May. Passage paid with a remuneration for services rendered on voyage. Must be a steady woman and a good sailor. Apply to Mrs. C. Carroll, Ghadeehi, Kattywar.

WANTED TWO STEAM ROAD-ROLLER DRIVERS, wages Rs. 40 a month. Applicants to apply, as early as possible, by letters with copies of Testimonials to the Executive Engineer, D. P. W., Indore Division, Indore, Central India.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna,
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. JOHN and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms, the valuable blackwood and teakwood French-polished furniture, such as drawing-room cushion couches, cushion arm and without arm chairs, writing-desks, tables, ottoman, marble top table, and teapoys, camp tables, towel horses, dressing and washing tables, folding chairs, cupboards, double and single iron bedsteads, looking glasses, travelling baba cradles, hanging wall and table lamps, pictures, clocks, nickle plated time piece, flower vases, toys, best perfumery, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser:—
14 dozens assorted glass decanters.
15 dozens bottles country cod-liver oil.
30 dozens pts cod-liver oil.
40 gross corks.

On SATURDAY, the 1st May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Grant Buildings, first floor, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated-ware, glass-ware, and crokery, very handsome China and Japanese flower-vases, rich table ornaments, cleograph pictures, duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. Chick.

Full particulars will be given, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

JOHN & CO.
Bombay, 28th April, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale at the godowns of Messrs. BARTON & Co., Ld., opposite St. Thomas's Cathedral, will be resumed to-day at 1 p.m. The sale will comprise oilmanstores, provisions, &c

SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Share Bazaar by order of Hargovan Poonamchand and on account and at the risk of Harrichand Hurgovandas.

2 shares in the new Dharamsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, next, the 1st May, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux.

200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 1st May, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 61, Haines Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware table ornaments, flower vases, lamps, pictures &c., the property of T. BULKLEY, ESQ.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On TUESDAY, next the 4th May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram.

100 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF landed properties at Cavel Street, without the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 15th May, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Ardaseer Jamestjee Amaria, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Vithuldass Sobharam, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of December, 1879, the undermentioned landed properties in one lot.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of fazundaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Cavel Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, containing by admeasurement 228 squareyards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Cavel-street, aforesaid, on the west partly by the sweepers passage, and partly by the property of Joao Caitan, on the north by the property of the said Joao Caitan, and on the south partly by the property of Manuel de Souza, and partly by the property of Maneckjee Parsee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of fazundaree ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the northern side of Cavel Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, containing by admeasurement 145 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Joas Noronha, on the west by the property of Jaca Caitan DeSouza, on the north by a lane, and on the south by the Cavel Street, aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE at the Magnet Grand Bazaar, No. 1, Hummum-street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Johann Links, who is shortly proceeding to Vienna, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th days of May, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of a large assortment of ready-made clothes, shirts, cuffs and collars, neckties for gentlemen and children, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, a large assortment of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, Parsee and Indian long coats, and a stock of fancy goods and toys, also gold and silver jewellery.

The property will be on view from MONDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th April, 1886.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum subject to 5½, 5, 4½ — 18 months, 12 ,, 9 ,, 6 ,, — notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle. Managing Director.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Meadows Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 29th April 1886, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December 1885.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDULJI DAVAR,
Bombay, 20th April 1886. Secretary.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Ind lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Offic

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nerves, tranquilize the deranged systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Cough, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brand we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufactur r—J. T. DAVE PORT.
Russelstre t, Bloomsbury, London.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & CO.

IN soliciting ORDERS we beg to inform our CONSTITUENTS that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt-Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz, Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS
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No. 1. Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size... ... ...Rs. 35
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NOTICE.

THERE will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 10th May, 18.6, about 150 candies of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in HUSK. At the same time a quantity of Beeswax, Ivory, and Dammer will also be sold.

2. For further information refer to handbills, which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey; Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras; or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottle.

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HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
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PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
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PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 3 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
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14 lb. PORTABLE RAILWAY, complete with Steel Sleepers and all fastenings.
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Bombay Ramblers, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th:—Merka (s), from Zanzibar; Europa (s), Middlesbro; and Poseidon (s), Hongkong. Yesterday:—Lisoard (s), from Kurrachee; Deepdale (s), Akyab; and Verona (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Comilla (s), for Surrat; Thisbe (s), Trieste, &c.; and Inchrhona (s), Havre.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Verona entered, and the s. s. Clan Sinclair left the dock on the 26th, and the s. s. Inchrhona yesterday.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parel, on the body of Bhageerthi, woman, aged 20 years. On Monday evening deceased, while in the act of drowning water from a well in that locality, accidentally fell into it and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

REPORTED THEFT.—Shunkur Pandooba, living on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, reported to the police, that on the 25th instant some person entered his premises, during his absence from home, and stole a small box containing gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 317. Complainant suspects his nephew, Govind Rambow, who has since absconded from Bombay.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Abdool Rahman Ameersab, aged 5 years. Deceased while passing along Keeka Street, on Monday evening, was knocked down by a victoria, and sustained a rupture to his liver, from which he died within ten minutes after his admission into hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Sadoo Baboo, a lad about 15 years of age. Deceased, about a fortnight ago, sustained an injury to the little finger of his left hand while removing the dust from a throstle at the Victoria Mill, where he was employed. Tetanus supervened the injury, and he died from it yesterday morning. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 o'clock this evening:—

Overture	Rubezahl	Flotow.
Valse	Elfetuo	Geo. Asch.
Selection	Romeo e Juliet	Gounod.
Quadrille	The Times	C. Coote.
Galop	The Chimes	F. Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COLLETTT AND CO., LIMITED.—The *Pioneer* refers as follows to the meeting of the shareholders of this Company. "What is—with apparent justice—described as a 'lively meeting' of the shareholders of Collett and Company, Bombay, took place on Tuesday last. A considerable amount of heckling of the directors was indulged in by the meeting generally; but what rendered the proceedings really remarkable was the valuable confirmation, elicited from the chairman, of the views of Wordsworth's 'little maid,' whose family, in spite of domestic afflictions, always numbered seven. Article 70 in the deed of the Company stipulates that the minimum number of directors must be three; and as in the matter under dispute, the report has been signed by only two, the chairman explained that there were 'three of us, and if one does not sign either purposely or because he may be dead, it does not matter.' Though one is in the churchyard laid, still, Master, we are three."

THEFT BY A EUROPEAN.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, George R. Davidson, late business manager of the Anglo-India Circus in Delhi, was brought up on remand before Mr. Ryan, charged by Superintendent Sweeney with the theft of jewellery, valued at Rs. 2,000, belonging to Mrs. Archie O'Brien. Davidson abstracted a case of jewellery from a trunk belonging to Mrs. O'Brien, which had been entrusted to him at Delhi last January to be sent to Calcutta. The trunks there were two, reached Mrs. O'Brien at Madras a month after, when she found they had been tampered with, and the jewellery was missing. She informed the police there, and the necessary steps were taken both by the Madras and the Bombay police, and Davidson was arrested in March last at Bandukui, a place some miles beyond Ajmere.

After Mrs. O'Brien had identified the jewellery which had been found on Davidson and recovered from persons to whom he had sold it, by the police, he was asked what he had to say to the charge of theft which was preferred against him. He admitted taking the jewels, but said they were much over-valued. He was very sorry for what he had done, and had no doubt Mrs. O'Brien felt for him also. He had acknowledged the theft to Mr. Sweeney, and had given the police all the necessary information to enable them to recover the property. The evidence of witnesses who had bought and received in pledge articles of jewellery from accused was then recorded, and a charge of theft formally framed. Mr. Ryan convicted Davidson, and in sentencing him, said he felt, though taking into consideration all the palliating circumstances of the case, he could not pass a less sentence on him than that of four months' hard labour.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

BOWLS.

THE bowls secretary having kindly offered a handsome pair of bowls, inlaid with silver, for competition by handicap, a good number of actively disposed members of the Gymkhana, with souls above lawn tennis and similar pernicious diversions, availed of his invitation to play, and the following are the results of the matches which have taken place during the past fortnight:—

FIRST TIES.

G R Johnston,	4	beat J Black,	5
G Oliver,	4	,, H A Richardson,	Scr.
H Curjel,	4	,, J W Brown,	Scr.
S Macdonald,	7	,, J Leask,	7
J Hutton, bye		vs. R McEwen,	absent
E Miller, bye		,, W Murray,	,,
G S Young, abst.		,, J G Smith	,,

SECOND TIES.

Miller beat Johnston Hutton beat Macdonald
Oliver, bye, Curjel absent.

THIRD TIES.

Miller beat Oliver, Hutton, bye.

FINAL:—Hutton beat Miller and won. The prizes therefore fell to the donor himself.

THE BROACH RIOTS APPEALS.

AT the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the appeals in the cases of fifty-four of the prisoners in the Broach Riots case was resumed before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Nagindas Toolseydas appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Leith and the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik for the Crown.

Mr. Leith continued his remarks in support of the convictions and sentences. He read a great many of the exhibits in the case, for the purpose of showing that the unlawful assembly at Broach was the result of invitations sent by the first accused to his followers in different parts of the district. Letters written on pieces of leather were circulated among the followers in the names of Lakha Bhagat, the first accused, and the *Mattajee*. The pieces of leather were about a span square, and were written upon with red paint. The letters were sent from village to village by special messengers. The *Matta* took a leading part with Lakha Baghat in the design of overthrowing the British *raj*; and it was a conspiracy in consequence of which the riot of the 22nd November took place. From the beginning of the riot to its end, the *Matta* and Lakha Bhagat were present at the head of the rioters. Previously to the riot the *Matta* rode on horseback and visited the Talavia camp. The allusion in the letters to the tutelary deities of the Talavias and to the *Matta* as the representative of the god Narayen were incidents contrived to fire the enthusiasm of the assembly. Musical services had been performed for some days previous; and on the morning of the riot, the men were enabled to partake freely of *ganja*, so as to be the better fitted to commit the excesses of which they had been guilty. Knowing that it was an illegal act, Lakha Bhagat led the party, or at least was one of the leaders; and was therefore responsible for the consequences. He admitted in his statement that he was the leader of 100 or 150 men, that the *Matta* said she was the incarnation of the god Narayen, and that she would go to the jail and release all the prisoners. On the day of the riot, when the Talavias went to the Collector's bungalow, a sepoy on duty in the verandah waved his hand to tell them to go away. This they misunderstood to mean that the Collector was out, and later on in the day, when they met Mr. Prescott, they mistook him for the Collector. A number of the conspirators, or those who took part in the riot, had stopped under the mango-grove in the early part of the day; and they joined the co-conspirators about the time when Mr. Prescott's carriage was surrounded. There was important evidence on the point, which Mr. Leith read at great length. On the day of the riot, Lakha Baghat said to the men:—"To-day we must go and fight; we must go and kill the Collector, and we must seize the *raj*." With regard to the confessions made by the accused, the learned counsel said there were discrepancies and variations in the story told by the men; but yet they would leave an impression upon their Lordships' minds that there was an intention on the part of these men, mislead and infatuated and ignorant as they were, to surprise the Government officials and to take the British *raj* in Broach.

At this stage, the Court adjourned until to-day.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY VS. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

THIS was a short cause in which the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 10,000 with interest from the defendant, in respect of calls due on ten shares of the company. It appears the defendant has paid Rs. 3,100 in all on account, and has also given as collateral security three shares of the Electric Light and Power Company. Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, one of the company's agents, having given evidence in support of the claim, a decree was passed for the amount claimed, with interest and costs, deducting the sum already paid by the defendant. This was an *ex parte* decree, the defendant having made no appearance. The plaintiffs were represented by the Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

JAMES WYLLIE GUILD *vs.* FREDERICK KIRBY.

THE plaintiff in this suit claimed to recover Rs. 1,33,333-5-4 as the equivalent of £10,000, the amount of a decree passed by the Court of Sessions of Edinburgh for breach of contract on the part of the defendant. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the defendant.

The suit was instituted by the plaintiff in 1879, as trustee of the estate of Mr. Thomas Jackson, deceased, and was in connection with a large contract for iron works.

Both parties had agreed that the question of limitation set up by defendant should be first tried. Mr. Russell submitted that the suit had been brought within the proper period, for although six years had elapsed since the passing of the decree by the Court of Sessions, the defendant had been absent from Europe at various periods and resided in British India.

Mr. Lang submitted that as the date of the decree of the Court of Sessions was the 29th April, 1879, this suit ought to have been filed by the 29th April, 1885, and that not having been done, the suit was barred by limitation.

Mr. Lang said he would like to call Mr. Kirby.

In the afternoon Mr. Kirby appeared in Court, and in answer to his Lordship, said: I am the defendant in this case. I am a contractor, and since 1879 have been travelling over various parts of British India. In February last I was in some of the native States. I keep diaries of my movements. These (produced) are the diaries. From 1879 to 1883 I had no contracts in native States. I was in Bhopal in February last. I went through my diaries before putting the dates in my written statement.

Mr. Russell: What do you understand as British India, Mr. Kirby?—All India, excepting the native States.

His Lordship then held that the suit was filed after the period of limitation allowed by law, and accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

THOMAS FIELD EVANS *vs.* THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY AND SIRDAR DILAR DOWLUT BAHADUR.

THIS case was further continued; Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instruted by Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Farran and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the first defendant; Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiff, Mr. Evans, further cross-examined by Mr. Starling, said: I came out to Bombay in June, 1883, as an assistant to Mr. Brandon. I used to drink very little indeed at that time, and never suffered from the effects of drink. I remained one year with Mr. Brandon. He never found me of a morning with such an unsteady hand that I could not do my work; and I never had to go out for a peg to steady my hand.

Will you swear you never had a peg in the morning?—I will not swear.

Did Mr. Brandon never complain to you that you were not a sober man?—He sent me a letter on one occasion. I have destroyed it.

Did not the letter charge you with want of sobriety and want of attention to business?—Not to my knowledge.

Then let me hear what he did charge you with?—If I answer I might expose certain people.

Mr. Russell: Never mind, you are in the witness box and are privileged.

Witness: The letter charged me with absenting myself from business without proper excuse, or something to that effect. Two or three days after I went to his shop, took all my things away and left his service. He treated me in a bad way, and was a man of very intemperate habits. Mr. Weber, of Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co., then gave me some trial work. He did not complain to me it was very badly done. It was quite the reverse. I was for four or five months in my first shop. The rent was Rs. 40 per month. I owe the landlord of that place now about Rs. 65. When I first started in business I raffled my watch. On the day the accident happened to me I was not in my bungalow in the course of the afternoon. The mistry did not come and ask me that afternoon if he might put his tools in the bungalow. I had tiffin that day in my shop. I closed my shop at 7 p.m., and went to a friend's house, where I had dinner. That friend's name is Mr. Warne. After dinner I went to the Volunteer Club.

M. Starling: How long did you stop there?—I stopped there till about 10-30 p.m. I had only a glass of tonic there.

Are you quite sure you were sober all that day?—Yes. Just before the accident I was not at Mr. Green's bungalow, above the shop of Messrs. Muraglia and Co. I will swear I was not there at any time that evening.

Will you swear you were not drunk or under the influence of liquor that evening?—I will. The hole was close to the shop of Messrs. Muraglia. When I fell Mr. Green came out of his bungalow. I said something to him, but forget what it exactly was. I know it was something to the effect that I had fallen into a hole.

Tell me exactly how you fell?—I fell on my head.

Did you fall head downwards, with your feet up in the air?—I can't remember. I fell on my head.

On the application of Mr. Starling, Mr. Russell produced a letter from Messrs. Winter and Burder, dated the 22nd instant, proposing that the plaintiff should be examined by a doctor. Letter dated the 24th instant, from Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown was also produced, proposing that the plaintiff might be examined by any medical gentleman of standing, in the presence of Dr. Sydney Smith. Another letter from Messrs. Winter and Burder was produced, proposing that the plaintiff should be examined at the European General Hospital by Dr. Hojel. To this letter no reply was sent by Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown.

Mr. Starling: You did not go to the European General Hospital?—I did not.

Re-examined by Mr. Russell: Do you know how much Dr. Sydney Smith requires to come to this Court?—Yes, Rs. 200.

Are you quite willing that any doctor, other than Dr. Hojel, who gave his evidence in this Court the other day, should examine you?—Yes.

Is this the first time you have ever heard it suggested that you are an intemperate man; and that on the 1st September last you were under the influence of liquor?—It is the first time in my life I have heard this suggested.

Mr. William Booth Green, of Mrs. Green and Read, of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, examined by Mr Russell, said: In 1885 I rented a bungalow on the Wellington Reclamation. The plaintiff occupied a part of it. Some four or five years previously I had occupied the bungalow myself, but it was then in a different position. It is a wooden bungalow. In 1885, if I was going from the Fort to the bungalow I should take the path near Muraglia and Co., it being the nearest. To the best of my belief there was a gateway there at the time. There were two or three pathways from the gate to the bungalow. These were marked by constant traffic passing over them. I don't recollect going once over these paths, not having occasion to do so. I used to go from the bunder through the large gate to the bungalow to see how things were, the bungslow having been rented by me and my partner. I at the time was residing above Muraglia and Co.'s establishment.

Did you ever see people going through the gateway?—Yes.

What class of people?—Ladies, gentlemen and coolies. (A laugh.) There were three pathways, one led to the bungalow, one to the Yacht Club, and one to servants' quarters of the Yacht Club. I remember the day the plaintiff fell into the hole.

Did he say anything to you?—He called out, "Is that you, Mr. Green?" I replied, "Hallo, what are you doing down there?" He said he had fallen into a hole. The hole is just near Muraglia's. I recognised the plaintiff by his voice, and I was also able to see him, although it was dark. I saw him the following morning; but did not take particular notice to see how he looked. He told me he was much shaken. I might have looked at the hole that day, the 2nd September.

Did the hole cut into the path?—Yes. You could not use the pathway unless you fell down the hole. The hole was about 5 or 6 feet square and 4 or 5 feet deep.

You have known Mr. Evans as a friend for some time; have you not?—Yes, I have.

During the time you have known him, has he been a man of a sober habit?—Oh, yes.

Mr. Farran tendered the agreement made by the witness with the Port Trust for the lease of the land on which the wooden bungalow was situate.

Mr. Russell objected to the agreement being put in on the ground that it was not sufficiently stamped.

The objection was overruled.

Mr. Farran: Did you give the plaintiff leave to occupy the bungalow?—Yes; I and my partner. He still owes us rent. I did not obtain the permission of the Port Trust to allow the plaintiff to occupy the bungalow. I knew we were liable to a month's notice. I remember Mr. Bouneville some five or six years ago having a garden on the ground and giving *al fresco* entertainments there. The paths leading to the bungalow and the Yacht Club were not made paths, but formed by constant traffic passing over.

And if tents were pitched there they would go over the paths?—A person going over the paths, would have to go a little out of his way.

If a tent was pitched over the pathway leading from the small gate at the corner to the bungalow, would you have the right to have the tent removed?—Oh, no.

Your proper way would be from the large gate leading from the road?—Yes; going from the bunder.

You say, you saw the plaintiff after he had got out of the hole?—Yes; six or seven feet from it. He had scrambled out and was shaking himself together. If I had thought he had hurt himself very much, I should have gone and assisted him out of the hole.

Mr. Starling: The plaintiff used to have his meals sometimes at the Bunder Refreshment Rooms?—He used at times to take beer and spirits. Eight or nine weeks before the accident he was a total abstainer.

Have you an account against him?—I have a long account against him. He had an account with us for some two years before the accident; and paid us. He owes us now about Rs. 260.

For eating, drinking and rent?—Yes. The rent was Rs. 15 per month.

Re-examined by Mr. Russell: At the time of the accident there were no tents on the ground?—I don't recollect. I think there was one tent; but I won't be certain.

Transport Sergeant-Major William Rogers said: Previous to September 1885, I was boarding with a Mrs. Nicoll on the Wellington Reclamation. Her bungalow was in line with the Dockyard wall and nearer to the Yacht Club. I know the bungalow the plaintiff was living in. It was in line with Mrs. Nicoll's bungalow. I boarded with Mrs. Nicoll from the beginning of 1883 till April 1884.

When you used to go to Mrs. Nicoll's bungalow from the Fort, what way used you to go?—I used to go through the small gateway. A great many people used to use the gateway. I have known the plaintiff since July or August 1883.

During that time have you formed an opinion as to his sobriety or temperance?—Yes, I have.

Do you call him a temperate man?—I would most decidedly.

Mr. Farran: How did you manage when the tents were there?—I don't remember the pathway having been ever crossed either by the tents or the ropes. The pathway was always kept clear.

Mr. Starling did not cross-examine the witness.

Garrison Sergeant-Major CorneliusClancy stated: I used to live with Mr. Rogers in the small house near the saluting battery for the greater part of 1883, and boarded with Mrs. Nicoll. In going to Mrs. Nicoll's bungalow I always used the small gateway, and went along the beaten path,

When the tents were pitched on the ground did they make any difference in your mode of access to Mrs. Nicoll's bungalow?—N ot in the least. I have known the plaintiff for the last three years, and considered him to be a sober and temperate man.

Mr. Nicholas J. P. Warre said: I am a piano tuner. I have known the plaintiff for some time. On the 1st September last he dined with me. We left the Volunteer Club in a victoria along with a Mr. Read and a Mr. Pillow.

It is suggested that the plaintiff was intoxicated on that occasion?—It is impossible. He is in my opinion most decidedly a sober and temperate man. On the following morning I saw him at his shop and was startled by his appearance. He told me he had tumbled down a hole. I went and saw the hole. There was a gateway there by which you could get through, and also two pathways, but one of them wasn't quite so plain. I had been in the habit of visiting the plaintiff during the time he lived in Mr. Green's bungalow, and used to use the small gateway. I never saw the gate shut.

Mr. Farran: How often used you to visit the plaintiff?—On an average, once a week.

Mr. Starling: Are you a total abstainer?—Occasionally. (A laugh.) I was a total abstainer at that time.

Did you all have any liquor at the Volunteer Club that day?—How could we when we were total abstainers? (Laughter.)

Is the Volunteer Club a temperance house?—They encourage temperance but not strictly. (Laughter.)

Mr. Thomas Pillow said: I am a pianoforte tuner. It is suggested that the plaintiff was under the influence of liquor on the night of the 1st September. Is that true?—It is certainly not. During the time I have known him I have never seen him take any liquor.

Mr. Evans, Newby sang: I am sub-conductor in the Bombay Ordnance Department, and lived on the Wellington Reclamation with Mrs. Nicoll from the latter end of 1883 till June 1884. In going to the bungalow I was in the habit of using the small gateway. I have known the plaintiff since he has been in the country. During that time he has been, in my opinion, a very sober man.

To Mr. Farran: My knowledge of the ground extends to over some six or seven years.

Mr. Farran: Very well, then; and is it not the custom to plot out the ground after every monsoon for tents?—I have not seen more than two or three tents, or six tents at the most there at a time. If the ground was plotted out for tents it would be covered over with tents.

Mr. Farran: Well, there is not room for more than a dozen tents there.

Witness: I could myself pitch more than a dozen tents on the ground.

Mr. Farran: Will you swear that?—

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27.

In the absence of any later advices from home the re-opening of business here to-day after the holidays has not been attended with any very special movements. In produce business has never been actually suspended, as being so close upon the end of the month merchants have been concerned with the closing of their shipments. In Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds alike, however, settlements of, and taking delivery under, previous contracts have been far in excess of the extent of new business doing.

Money remains in the same position. The Bank of Bombay return, which we subjoin, shows a reduction of upwards of 9 lakhs in the Cash Balance, the greater part of which is caused by increased trade requirements. In all probability, however, they were mainly owing to preparations for the holidays. The following are the details of the return :—

Public Deposits at Head Office,	Dec	Rs.	1,20,762
Do. do. Branches	Inc	,,	2,75,583
Other Deposits	Inc	,,	6,75,094
Government Securities	Inc	,,	75,335
Loans	Inc	,,	5,44,611
Bills Discounted	Inc	,,	10,42,414
Cash with other Banks	Inc	,,	1,39,766
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec,	,,	9,29,434

Exchange.—There has practically been no change in the market from the closing quotations of Thursday. Only one bank names 1s. 5 25-32d. for drawing demand, but they are all buyers of credits at the current quotation, and a shade better might be done for late May delivery. Closing rates for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¾d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 27-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	,, 1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	,, 1·882.	,,

In Government Paper there is very little current business doing owing to the approaching settlements on the 30th. For fours Rs. 97½ is the quoted price, and for Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101½.

Shares have re-opened with a very quiet tone. In Spinning Mills an occasional decline of Rs. 2½ per share is quoted. Mofussil Press shares have advanced to Rs. 422½. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co's shares are Rs 25 lower in first and Rs. 10 in second issue, at Rs. 3,150 and Rs. 785 respectively. Treacher and Co., Ld., are back to Rs. 1,165.

Cotton.—The general tone of the market must be given as firm, but there is not much business doing, the settlements of contracts for this month's shipment absorbing the attention of buyers and sellers alike. There has been no corner for any description unless, perhaps, fine Dholleras and Bhownuggers, of which there are practically no supplies, the class not being obtainable. Still there are sellers of it for May delivery at Rs. 194. For the sake of reference we give the usual weekly comparison of the Liverpool statistics.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's Receipts	50,000	17,000	21,000
,, Exports to U. K.	37,000	33,000	19,000
,, ,, Continent	21,000	13,000	15,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,915,000	4,627,000	4,682,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,, ,,	1,933,000	2,159,000	2,114,000
,, ,, Continent ,, ,,	1,569,000	1,321,000	1,328,000
,, Stock in the Ports	737,000	576,000	578,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds	2,580,000	2,550,000	2,908,000
,, ,, Surats	393,000	364,000	636,310
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	634,000	1,024,000	1,062,800
,, London	16,000	31,000	66,00
American afloat	150,000	84,000	83,000
East Indian ,,	89,000	61,000	129,000
	889,000	1,199,000	1,340,800
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 1-16d.	5¼d.	6 3-16d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras	4d.	4¼d.	4¾d.
Difference	1 1-16d.	1d.	1 9-16d.

Wheat is firm. Sellers decline to make new contracts, yet as they have still large deliveries to complete under old sales, and ready parcels are commanding very full prices for April shipment. We give the following as closing prices to-day :—

	Ready.	May.
No. 1 Pessy	Rs. 4-2	Rs. 4-1
No. 1 Club Delhi		,, 3-14-3
Red Delhi		,, 3-10
Red Ahmedabad		,, 3-13-9

Seeds.—Linseed is very firm at Rs. 6-5 per cwt. ready or delivery before 18th proximo. Rapeseed is quiet at Rs. 5-10 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-11-9 for Red Cawnpore.

Freights are quiet in the extreme. Business is reported for Dunkirk May loading at 20s. 1d., and for Trieste and Venice early May at 28s. 9d, payable here at 2 ex. Current rates are :—

	Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready 21s. 3d.	16s. 3d.
London	,, 20s.	
Continent	,, 20s.	16s. 3d.
Open Charter	,, 20s.	
Havre	,, 18s. 9d. to 21s.	
Dunkirk	,, 20s.	
Antwerp	,, 21s. 3d.	
Marseilles	,, 20s.	
Trieste-Venice	,, 32s. 6d. at 2s.	

COMMERCIAL ITEMS

The *Liverpool Daily Post* gives the following summary of the Cotton Market on the day last mail left :—

The prospects of the market have further slightly improved. The previous depression was so intense, however, that the recovery is very slow. But the worst has been passed, and with more settled politics the industries of the country will rapidly get better. In Manchester they prefer to pooh pooh the increased activity in Cotton; but Manchester never yet initiated a "boom," and those interested ought to be thankful that Liverpool is taking the matter in hand. A sharp advance in the price of raw Cotton would stir up buyers of Yarn, and at once improve the position of spinners; while a decline in prices would most assuredly drive away buyers from Manchester. The fact is that the pessimists have (owing to circumstances which they neither foresaw nor predicted) had such a long innings that the scared spinner is inclined to regard them as infallible oracles. These same pessimists continue to take an utterly hopeless view of the future; but the spinner is at last beginning to think for himself, while sheer necessity is compelling him to increase his purchases. Of course, no one can be certain of what is going to happen, but there is no ambiguity about the following figures which give the visible supply of Cotton for Great Britain to-day, and at the corresponding dates of the previous three years.

AMERICAN.	1886	1885	1884	1883
Stock in Liverpool	494	797	782	730
Afloat	135	116	121	172
Total	629	913	903	902
EAST INDIAN.				
Stock, Liverpool and London	59	83	161	176
Afloat	67	69	127	120
Total	126	152	288	296
SUNDRIES.				
Stock	144	182	176	151
Afloat	10	10	33	25
Total	154	192	209	176
Grand Total	909	1,257	1,400	1,374

Here we have a deficiency of 348,000 bales compared with last year, one of 491,000 compared with 1884, and one of 465,000 compared with 1883; of American the deficiency is 284,000 bales, 274,000 bales, and 273,000 respectively. Twelve months ago, when prices were 1d. per lb. higher than they are to-day, we stated that only "short time" on an unprecedented scale could prevent an advance. The short time came; at least 250,000 bales of Cotton were economised, and yet the stock in the first week of October sank below 400,000 bales. What would have happened if an attempt had been made to use the 250,000 bales saved? It is obvious from the above figures that the present rate of consumption cannot be maintained without putting up prices. It is true that there are 330,000 more in stock in America, and that 150,000 to 200,000 bales more than last year may be received from the plantations, making a total excess of about 500,000 bales; but if England gets two-thirds of this excess, which she will not except at high prices, it would not bring the visible supply up to last year's figures, while it would leave nothing for the 250,000 bales economised by short time and strikes. It may be that bad trade will force spinners to reduce their rate of consumption, but, bearing in mind the fact that every loom in Lancashire is at work (whereas such was not the case last year), there will be no short time in the immediate future. Whether Cotton is worth touching by speculators or not is for speculators to determine. But there cannot be the least doubt that, with the diminished supplies of Cotton shown by the above figures, to sell Yarn without simultaneously securing the raw material out of which it is spun is an operation more hazardous than wise. As to the alleged inability to sell Yarn, one has only to look at the Board of Trade returns which give the exports of Yarn and Piece-Goods for the first three months of the year.

	Yarn. Lbs.	Goods. Yards.
1886	64,589,700	1,187,186,400
1885	60,797,700	1,138,059,700
1884	68,919,800	1,073,846,700

The Manchester market is reported on as follows :—

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING.

Business has not been on a large scale this week. Shipments to India have been so heavy that prudence commands caution, and especially so in face of the extraordinary engagements which many manufacturers hold. It is nothing rare for makers of Dhooties and Jacconets to hold engagements for four, five, or even six months. Wide looms are not actively employed upon Shirtings, but the Calcutta buying season for wide Shirtings is due very shortly, and owners of wide looms are not at all anxious. It is somewhat different with 36in. and 37in. Shirtings. Of these the production has long been steadily increasing, and consequently they show no sign of hardening with Cotton and Yarn, but rather the reverse. Yarns are not encouraging. It is true that Shirtings and Printing-cloth Twists are worse to buy by ¼d from the bottom, but sales at the advance are not of any weight. In fact, the strength of Cotton is rather impeding than promoting business. Egyptian Yarns are gradually tending dearer under the influence of crop accounts.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22nd April, as compared with the statement of the 17th April :—

Liabilities.	April 17. Rs.	April 22. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,24,250	41,03,488
do. do. at Branches	15,30,695	19,02,273
Other Deposits	1,87,66,593	1,94,39,687
Post Bills	13,472	13,472
Cash Credits undrawn	3,76,520	3,31,574
	3,74,11,530	3,82,97,499
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	30,13,486	30,88,821
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,14,229	20,27,615
Loans, on Security of do	32,37,084	37,81,695
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,535	2,206
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,64,23,036	1,74,65,620
Stamps	29,281	29,223
Dead Stock Rs. 5,76,008		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,65,000	3,11,930	3,12,008
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondence	7,11,232	8,50,926
Cash and Currency Notes	1,16,68,747	1,07,39,313
	3,74,11,530	3,82,97,499

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—April 19, at Pachmarhi, C P, the wife of F C Anderson, Esq, C S, of a son.
MENTEITH—Apr 1 19, at Kusauli, the wife of Major J F Stuart Menteith, Queen's Bays, of a son.

DEATHS.

BANAJEE—April 27, at Calcutta, Rustomjee Cowasjee, the beloved grandson of Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq., of Calcutta.
GEE—April 4, at Dehra Doon, after a long and painful illness, Charles Henry Orde Gee, aged 56 years, 8 months, and 6 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1886.

Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Home Rule Bill was delivered on the day before the mail left—in time to give us a full report of it, but not in time to give us as full an account as we might wish of public opinion in regard to the scheme. Whatever may be said about Mr. Gladstone's policy, his exposition of it was undoubtedly one of his greatest oratorical efforts. Still the question is not to be settled by oratory, and all Mr. Gladstone's eloquence counts for little in comparison with the cogent proof that he gave of the failure of the existing system to give peace and good government to Ireland, and of the utter uselessness of coercion. If he has not established the necessity of his own scheme he has at least established the necessity of some scheme radically opposed to the *regime* of to-day, and the people who oppose him, and the people who have fallen away from him, must not meet him empty-handed when he challenges them to produce an alternative. He may fail to carry the measure, but the result, whatever it may be, will not be a return to the *status quo ante*. We have reason to believe that as lately as the day after his scheme was expounded the Government were not confident as to their ability to carry the Bill. They were influenced not only by the disapproval of the Bill expressed by many of the Liberal papers, but by the decided hostility of the Scotch Liberal members—a factor of no small importance.

The news which comes from the Somali country represents the Emir of Harrar as consistently carrying out an anti-European policy. If he has done this in somewhat sanguinary fashion he has scarcely disappointed those who, at the time of his installation last year, doubted the wisdom of the selection. For the Emir Abdul Ali, it is not generally known, is our nominee. When it became a settled thing that the Egyptian garrisons should evacuate Harrar and the Somali towns in their occupation, Abdul Ali, a native of the country, was living at Aden, where Major Hunter, who has successfully conducted many important matters connected with our relations with the Somali coast and people, discovered that he would make as suitable a successor to the Egyptian Pasha as any other postulant within reach. Major Hunter's estimate of Abdul Ali was not shared by everyone who knew him and knew the circumstances of the country. But he was fixed upon and installed there, Major Hunter, if we remember rightly, conducting that ceremony as he had conducted the much more arduous and delicate task of organizing the retirement of the Egyptian garrison. Of the skill with which this latter undertaking was accomplished, Sir James Fergusson, who is well qualified to form an opinion on the matter, has spoken in terms of deservedly high praise. But the selection of a protegé for governing a neighbour State is always something of an experiment. He may prove incompetent—which, so far as we are concerned, would not much have mattered in this case—or he may prove treacherous, which is injurious to our prestige, and may be attended with inconvenience. This is what has happened in the case of the Emir Abdul Ali. His massacre of the Italian scientific expedition which attempted to pass through his town is a declaration to all whom it may coucern—ourselves amongst the rest—that he wishes for no visitors, and the murder of the other Europeans in his town, though there were probably not more than a handful of them, is like unto it. But he had not fitted the cup of treachery until he had attacked the garrison of Gildezzi the local representative of the power which raised him to the Emirate and made him what he is. Here he came directly in conflict with British authority, and it will now be a question what answer shall be made to the attack. The telegram says nothing about the massacre; but it can scarcely be hoped that Abdul Ali has treated them more tenderly than the Italians and other Europeans who have come within his clutches at Harrar. There are, or were, we believe, about a hundred of them all told, sixty being Punjabis and a few natives of the district, armed and organized into a semi-military police force, and the remainder Egyptian police, remnants of the Egyptian possession of the country which was came to an end last year. A jemadar was in command of the post. The wonder is that Gildezzi being to all intents and purposes a frontier outpost of the territory administered by the British Political Agent at Zeila, fuller provision was not made for its defence. Some earthworks, we believe, were thrown up around the place, but as the Emir has a battery of Krupp guns, Gildezzi was practically within his power as soon as he chose to attack it. It is not a little mortifying to us that he should have been so prompt to turn against the Power that gave him not only the Emirate but the arms which he has turned against us. For the six hundred troops whom he has in his pay were drilled by an officer from Aden, and he has to thank us for the Remingtons with which they are armed, and for the six cannons which he probably pointed against the weak defences of Gildezzi.

But mortifying though the affront is, its consequences seem likely to be more commercial than political. The contagion of revolt is scarcely an element which we need take into account. The Emir would doubtless like to repay us for the help we have given him by carrying fire and sword into the Somali country, and urging the people to rise against the British agents there. But frogs are frogs in Harrar as elsewhere, and all their ambition will not give them the proportions of an ox. It is perhaps as much as the Emir can do to keep down domestic enemies, for he is not loved, and the factions may any day be too strong for him. In the Somali country, we believe, there is small chance of his being able to do mischief. The Somali people are, on the whole, exceedingly well disposed towards us. They find a valuable market for their produce at Aden, for which indeed the Somali country serves as a garden and grazing ground. The British Agents, under the control of the Resident of Aden, have thus far managed the people with tact, and the result has been a very real consolidation of our influence in the country. The people acknowledge that they are free from the oppression which prevailed under the Egyptian *regime*. They make much, too, of the improvement in trade since the British authorities substituted for the "out and in" duty of fifteen per cent., an export duty of one per cent. and an import duty of five. The Somalis, in short, are too content with things as they are to be won over by Emir Abdul Ali. But the capture of Gildezzi may have commercial consequences which the Somali people themselves would feel. The place stands in a pass, and commands the only available highway between the Coast and Harrar, the great emporium of trade in that part of Africa. With this place in hostile occupation, trade between the Coast and the interior would be seriously impeded. The object of our policy must be to keep an open road to Harrar, and not merely to punish the Emir for an act of brigandage which, annoying though it is, calls upon us for no measure of mere chastisement. Much will depend upon the tact of the British Agent at Zeila, Captain King, an officer well-known in the Political Service, and who has already done good work under the Resident at Aden. Gildezzi is about a hundred and fifty miles from Zeila, and it ought not to be a difficult matter for the British authorities to organize an expedition for the recapture of the place. No love has been lost between the Somalis and the Emir of Harrar and his people, and it is so much to the interest of our protegés in the Coast country to keep an open way into the interior that they ought to be prevailed upon to co-operate with us in an effort to dislodge the Emir Abdul Ali from the pass at Gildezzi. The situation is annoying enough, but the area of disturbance is limited, and there is no need to treat the marauding chief as a Little Mahdi and his country as a Little Soudan. Perhaps the immediate result of the outbreak will be to cut short the furlough of Major Hunter, who is an expert in Somali politics, and who, notwithstanding his miscalculation of the stability of Adbul Ali's friendship, is perhaps as well able to solve the problem as any officer to whom the Government of India could depute the task.

In Major General Oldershaw, Royal Artillery, who leaves for England to-day, the army in India loses an officer who has served with distinction in many lands. He has had his opportunities, both in peace and in war, and he has used them with advantage to the State and to the army. In India General Oldershaw will be best remembered for the diligence with which, at Kurrachee for three years and a half, and at Belgaum during the past eighteen months, he has acted up to the best ideal of a brigade commander. It says no less for his energy than for the untiring diligence with which he did his duty that during the five years in which he has commanded a Brigade in these two Indian stations, he was not once absent from parade. General Oldershaw's indeed is the kind of energy which inspires energy in others, and the effect of it has been seen both at Kurrachee and at Belgaum in the smartness of the troops under his command, in the celerity with which they have manœuvred, and in the thoroughness with which drill and duty have been done. But for the spirit of co-operation with which be always inspired his officers the work which he imposed upon them would sometimes have been irksome, so fully did he believe in the value of frequent instruction parades and in making the work of his brigade as practical and as real as it could be made on the parade ground. All these recollections of General Oldershaw's service belong however to the quieter times of station life. His career, as a whole, has been singularly eventful, and as full of "moving adventures" as that of much more than the majority of his contemporaries. He passed unscathed through an epidemic of yellow fever which raged in Barbadoes in 1848, the year in which he joined his battery in the West Indies—an epidemic which carried off half the officers and three hundred men of the 72nd and 66th Regiments. West Indian service in those days had perils of its own, and in the six years that Lieutenant Oldershaw was in that part of the world, there were three epidemics of yellow fever and one of cholera in the stations at which his battery was quartered. And they were by no means times of quiet service. The Negro population was seldom quiet for long at a time, and one serious outbreak, which had for its object the burning of the town of Castries, was quelled by Lieut Oldershaw with two guns and a company of the 54th, a service for which he was thanked by the Governor, Sir Charles Darling. An even more plucky episode was that at Berbice, where a company of mutinous black soldiers were brought to their senses by seeing one of their number cut down for refusing to obey orders by the plucky young artillery officer, who had no other force at command than his own sword and four gunners. In the Crimea Captain Oldershaw did distinguished service. Throughout the first severe winter he did heavy duty by night and by day in the trenches before Sebastopol. In the bombardment of the 13th April 1855 he commanded a battery in the advanced trenches, the post being one of extreme peril. The position was exposed to a deadly enfilade fire from between forty and fifty guns, and so severe was the execution of the Russian artillery that of the sixty-seven men whom he took into the trench a mere handful came out alive. For his gallantry on that occasion Captain Oldershaw was publicly thanked by General Sir R. Dacres. Soon after the termination, of the war he undertook the organization of the Telegraph Department at Varna, setting up and working the Morse instruments, at that time new. Of his service in India we have already spoken. In both the stations at which he has been in command the energy and tact and soldierly spirit which General Oldershaw has displayed have been cordially recognized. He leaves India in the prime of his health and energies, with the good wishes of all who have served under him, and of many friends who will hope that new opportunities of rendering service to his country will be found for him.

We hear that the new fortifications at Aden are progressing very satisfactorily. Two low hills are each to have a small self-contained fort commanding the entrance to the harbour, and capable of holding out on its own account for a couple of months, even were the rest of Aden to disappear into the ocean. When these forts, which are now in progress, are finished, the place cannot be taken by any sudden *coup*. Heavy guns will be mounted on them. The cost will probably be £300,000. A battery has been constructed contiguous to the forts to command a possible landing place between the two hills on which they are placed.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The scene at Westminster yesterday will never be forgotten by those who were privileged to take part in, or went to behold it. The newspapers speak of the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill as a great historical event, and so it would be if there were a chance that that Bill would be carried. But its real interest was rather personal than political. It was practically the crowning event of a marvellous career, the last great appearance on the Parliamentary stage of an illustrious statesman who for good or evil has taken the leading part in the management of public affairs in this country for more than thirty years, and who has never been equalled in the power of fascination he exercises not merely over his intimate friends and colleagues, but over the great body of the English people. Any other man who had proposed to break up the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland would long ago have been driven from power with ignominy. It is a remarkable tribute to the extraordinary reputation Mr. Gladstone enjoys with his fellow-countrymen for moral earnestness and elevation of purpose that he has been able to remain in office as Prime Minister for months after it had become known that he was meditating a surrender to Mr. Parnell, and that, although deserted by every man of political eminence among his own former colleagues in both Houses of Parliament, his personal popularity has suffered no abatement. The mystery attaching to his proposals—for, in spite of the restless curiosity of the Press, the secret as to the real nature of the Home Rule Bill had been well kept—greatly increased the public interest in yesterday's proceedings, and all the spectacular arrangements for enabling the Prime Minister to make the performance an effective one may be described as perfect. It would need the pen of a Macaulay to sketch the impressive accessories of the scene in the House of Commons—the members swarming down before breakfast time to secure the best seats, the excitement in the lobbies as the hour of meeting approached, with peers standing six deep to make a rush for places in their gallery as soon as the door was opened, and the shouts of the organized mob outside as the aged Prime Minister, with his wife by his side, drove down bareheaded in the heavy rain. To accommodate as many members as possible it was found necessary to arrange chairs on the floor of the House, and the Speaker had to thread his way up a very narrow passage when he came in to prayers. The general feeling when Mr. Gladstone rose was one of hushed expectation, for party spirit has not yet been strongly excited over Home Rule, which is generally regarded as quite impracticable; and the speech, lasting exactly three hours and twenty-five minutes, was listened to, not with enthusiasm, but with a sustained and almost reverent attention that was the highest compliment that could be paid to one whom Mr. Trevelyan afterwards, while resolutely opposing the Bill, spoke of as a great and good man, and the foremost of living statesmen. But I do not think the speech will be regarded as one of Mr. Gladstone's finest efforts. It was greatly wanting in the lucidity of arrangement for which he used to be famous; and, though he used copious notes, he from time to time seemed to be quite confused. Evidently, he dares not now trust implicitly either to his memory or his powers of improvisation, for he read the whole of his peroration, which was thus robbed of a good deal of its impressiveness. The Parnellites cheered him vehemently, and so did many of the Radicals below the gangway on his own side; but no applause came from the benches immediately behind him, where in one group sat Lord Hartington, Sir H. James, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir C. Dilke, and just above them Mr. Goschen and Mr. Trevelyan. Mr. John Bright, with the faithful Peter Rylands at his side, occupied the corner seat on the second bench below the gangway. He is known to be bitterly opposed to Home Rule in any form. The once familiar figure of poor Mr. Forster was alone wanting to complete the band of resolute Liberal antagonists to Mr. Gladstone's new policy. Still, the Prime Minister is sustained by confidence in his own rectitude and sincerity of purpose. He seemed cheerful and even happy in his isolation, and his wonderful voice rang out at the close of his speech more clearly and melodiously than at the beginning. As to the matter of the oration, no unprejudiced critic can praise it. Mr. Gladstone must place the historical knowledge of members of Parliament at a very low level, or he would hardly have ventured to make the astounding statement that Ireland had an independent Parliament of her own for 500 years, and even during the eighteenth century, when England nevertheless became a great imperial power. Ireland was held and treated as a conquered province up to 1782, and her so-called Parliament had no power at all. In the darkest hour of England's history, when the American colonies had successfully revolted, and all Europe was banded together against this country, Grattan and his friends, aided by that most factious and mischievous of English politicians, Charles James Fox, took advantage of our weakness, and wrung from King George III. the concession of an independent Parliament for Ireland. This phase of Irish political life lasted eighteen years, when Pitt effected the union as the only means of putting an end to French plots for using Ireland as a base of military operations against Great Britain. We have had difficulties with Ireland since the Union, but none comparable to those we had to face during the existence of Grattan's Parliament, and the British Empire has continued to grow in strength and prosperity in spite of Irish sedition and rebellion. Mr. Gladstone drew an alarming picture of the frequency of Coercion Acts since 1832, when Liberalism gained an ascendancy in England, which it has not yet wholly lost; and he made what seems to me the portentous confession that coercion might succeed, if applied sternly, resolutely, and consistently, but that a popular, democratic government is wholly incapable of applying it except in a spasmodic and irregular fashion. Coercion, he maintained, requires an autocracy, transacting business with secrecy, and then it can effect its purpose. This is a direct impeachment of democratic rule, an admission that a democracy cannot be relied on to keep an empire together. Mr. Gladstone, having arrived at the fatal conclusion that the English people will not use force to restore social order in Ireland, says the only alternative is to hand over the country to the Parnellites, and let them make laws which will be respected by the people as not having a "foreign" origin but being racy of the soil. Surely, these are the councils of cowardice and despair. If we are to act on this principle with regard to Ireland to-day, we may have to act upon it with regard to India to-morrow. The logical working out of such a principle involves the resolution of the British Empire into a multitude of independent States connected by the nominal tie of a constitutional monarch possessing absolutely no power to insist upon the allegiance of whoever wishes to throw it off. But how does Mr. Gladstone propose to give effect to his principle in the case of Ireland? His colleagues have restrained him from carrying it out to its full extent, and have required him to impose checks, which, if they were real, would reduce the Parliament at Dublin to what Sheridan contemptuously called a National Vestry charged with the administration of the affairs of the parish of Ireland. Yielding to Mr. John Morley's advice, he proposes to clear all the Irish members out of the Imperial Parliament. This is an immense bribe, no doubt, to the representatives of England and Scotland. A sigh of relief, as of men awaking from a hideous nightmare, went through the House, as the prospect was revealed of a Legislature in which Irish members would cease from troubling. The Irishmen themselves were dumb with amazement, and in their secret hearts they don't like the proposal at all. Then, again, the Irish Parliament is to be debarred from discussing the prerogatives of the Crown, and Foreign or Colonial affairs, to have no voice in the making of wars or the control of the army and navy, to be disabled from meddling with the fiscal unity of the Empire or setting up any customs-houses of its own, from establishing or endowing a State Church, or from violating existing contracts. Even the constabulary are to be kept out of its clutches for some time to come. Judges, however, and civil servants who have made themselves obnoxious to the popular will by administering the law firmly, are to be turned out of the public service, or, as Mr. Gladstone gently phrases it, to be permitted to "antedate their pensions." Special precautions, not yet defined, are to be taken for the protection of the loyal minority in Ulster, and the curious device is used of constituting the Dublin Assembly out of two "orders," one representing property, and the other the peasantry. These two orders are to sit together, but may demand to sit separately, and either can veto legislation for three years at least. Another check is the maintenance of a Viceroy appointed by the Crown for a definite term of years; but he will have no veto, and will have to act on the advice of a "responsible Government," led by Mr. Parnell. With those limitations, all legislative and administrative powers in Ireland will be transferred to the men who, in Mr. Gladstone's famous words, have now successfully "marched through rapine to the disintegration and dismemberment of the British Empire." The fantastic scheme proposed by Mr. Gladstone is laughed at by the Conservative leaders, one of whom told me last night that it would certainly be thrown out by a large majority. I am not so sure of that. I have talked to many Liberals, and most of them frankly say they mean to stand by the Grand Old Man if they possibly can do so. Much, however, will depend on what line Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington take to-night. Mr. Trevelyan is a sensitively honourable man, and an accomplished speaker, but he cannot be said to have any personal following on the Liberal benches. I should say that Mr. Gladstone will keep with him 250 out of the 350 members on his own side, and that, with the help of the Parnellites, he may just secure a majority of five or ten votes on the second reading of his Bill. But this will be equivalent to a defeat. It is a little surprising that the Parnellites should accept so readily a measure which is so hampered by signs of the distrust with which they are regarded. But Mr. Parnell knows what he is about. The first step is to get a separate Legislature. All the rest will soon follow. The checks now imposed will soon be disregarded; the payment of the proposed contribution to the Imperial revenue will be denounced by popular agitators as a tribute to England; and, when the time comes for using force to compel the Irish nation to respect its pledges, will a flabby Liberal Government in England dare to employ the Imperial troops to thwart the declared will of the people of Ireland, "constitutionally expressed" at Dublin?

House of Commons, 3 P.M.

I came down here early in order to secure a good place for this evening, when the controversial interest of the debate will be greater even than it was last night. The crush of members is almost as severe as it was yesterday. In the dining and smoking rooms Mr. Gladstone's speech is the only them of conversation. Now that the glamour has gone off, the impression deepens that the whole scheme is far too complicated to work smoothly. A leading Radical in the confidence of the Home Rulers roundly condemns the Bill as a measure founded in distrust and reducing the Irish Parliament to a state of complete subordination. Why, then, I asked, did Parnell accept it so thankfully? The answer is that he knows he cannot hope to get a separate Legislature at all from anybody but Mr. Gladstone, and that, like a prudent man, he will take what England chooses to give him for the present, without binding himself never to ask for more. The Conservatives and many of the Liberals dislike exceedingly Mr. Parnell's significant reference to money matters. He has already taken care to suggest that Ireland is treated harshly by England as regards the amount of the proposed contribution to the Imperial expenditure, and the collection by England of the customs duties. He thus begins the new campaign with a money grievance, which, if carefully manipulated, may easily prepare the way for repudiation. I listened very attentively to Mr. Parnell's speech, and I could not help believing for my own part he was sincere in his expressions of gratitude to Mr. Gladstone, and that personally he would like to bring the long-standing feud between the two nations to an end. He certainly spoke out plainly enough against Mr. P. Ford, and was sufficiently emphatic in condemning what he called "assassination literature." But how long would he be master of the situation if he attempted at Dublin to keep the more violent spirits of the popular party in order? This is the fear which animates the majority of Englishmen, whose sure instinct warns them that to concede "local autonomy" to Ireland is to begin a revolution which must end in separation. Hence, all the papers in the country which are not purely Gladstonian denounce the Bill. The *Manchester Guardian*, the *Scotsman*, and the *Glasgow Herald*, all three very influential Liberal organs, say distinctly that the Bill will not do, and this will be found to be the verdict of the country.

J. M. M.

THE MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH.

The arrival of the mail steamer Verona, in which the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh left London on the 31st March, brought a few additional particulars respecting his voyage and detention at Aden. Passages had been engaged for the Maharaja and his family, and he was accompanied by his wife and six children. Victor and Frederick, the elder sons, are aged, respectively, about twenty-one and sevent

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Marquis of Hartington, speaking at Rosendale yesterday, said that he had no intention of joining the Conservative coalition. His Lordship read a letter from the Right Hon'ble John Bright, in which he protested energetically against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule and Land Purchase Bills.

The Right Hon'ble Joseph Chamberlain has expressed his intention of moving the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's Land Purchase Bill on the re-assembling of Parliament.

THE GREEK QUESTION

ATHENS, APRIL 26.

M. Delyannis has given a general consent to disarm, which the Powers, however, are not satisfied with, and have requested that more precise assurances be given.

The detached fleet which had assembled off the Piræus has left for Suda Bay.

THE MASSACRES AT HARRAR.

ADEN, APRIL 26.

Later advices from the Somali Coast state that the Emir Abdul Ali has captured the town of Gildesza, situated about thirty miles to the east of Harrar. The Anglo-Egyptian garrison, which numbered one hundred, were taken prisoners.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZAY, APRIL 27.

The military post at Myingnoo on the Moo River was rushed on Monday morning by dacoits. Particulars are not yet known. Another fight has occurred at Meegandet, close to Mandalay, which the dacoits threaten again to-night. Regiments have been despatched to the place.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The City Line Steamer City of Canterbury arrived off Deal from Bombay this afternoon.

PORT SAID, APRIL 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 26.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

APRIL 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Devonshire left here yesterday afternoon.

THE Commander-in-Chief, with General Chapman and Colonel Pole-Carew, arrived at Simla on Saturday.

THERE was a heavy fall of rain in the Red Sea, a day's sailing from Aden, on the 6th instant. Rain at this time of the year is said to have been unknown in the Red Sea for the past fifteen years.

GENERAL HUGHES's state of health will probably oblige him to take six months' sick leave to England. Dr. McConnell has been summoned from Calcutta to Simla for a consultation, and his opinion will be awaited before the matter is decided.

THERE seems to be no question that a number of the new recruits belonging to the 1st Goorkhas at Dharmsala have been attempting to desert and get back to Nepal. The *Pioneer* says:—"The fact has been represented to the Durbar as a serious drawback to the value of the new drafts they have been lately sending us. It may be that the Durbar has been impressing men forcibly than which nothing could be more undesirable, as tending to ruin the popularity of the service: and in this case the best solution would be to allow our own recruiting parties access and liberty to do their best for themselves, instead of leaving the recruits to be provided by the Durbar. But this is what the Nepal authorities have always objected to."

THE scheme of Mr. Gladstone for dealing with Irish Government has been coldly received on the Liberal side of the House. The general body of members hold their opinion in suspense, but it is quite certain that the project has excited no enthusiasm. Among the Radical members the entire exclusion of the Irish members from Westminister is regarded as a great defect in the plan.

THE Irish Party regard the scheme with general approval. They however are dissatisfied with the constitution of the Irish Legislative Body, and also believe that the contribution of Ireland to the Imperial revenue is excessive.

IT is believed that should the Home Rule Bill pass the House of Commons it will be rejected in the House of Lords by the largest majority which has ever voted against a Government measure. The Peers are stated to be practically unanimous against the establishment of an Irish Parliament, and it is doubted whether, outside the Government, twenty members of the Upper House would vote for a measure such as that which Mr. Gladstone is expected to introduce.

THE prevalent impression in the House of Commons is that, should the Home Rule Bill be defeated by a majority including a large Liberal element, Mr Gladstone will resign, and advise the Queen to send for Lord Hartington. There is reason to believe, however, that the Government still contemplate the probability of an early dissolution. The latest calculations put Lord Hartington's following in the House of Commons at eighty and Mr. Chamberlain's at about fifteen. It is now thought that the number of Radical secessions on the Home Rule Bill will be less than was originally anticipated, but that the defection upon the land Purchase Bill will be larger both above and below the gangway.

Truth says:—"If Mr. Gladstone is defeated upon Home Rule, it is difficult to see what will follow. If Lord Hartington endeavours to form a Government, he will be entirely dependent upon the Conservatives; if he joins with Mr. Goschen, the Radicals will put him in a minority; if he leaves out Mr. Goschen and allies himself with Mr. Chamberlain, the Conservatives will desert him; whilst, in either case, many Radicals will decline to support a Government which has come into power by Conservative votes. There will necessarily be a dissolution. But in this case the Liberals will be weakened, owing to the feud between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain; and the next House of Commons will probably be as much split up into sections as the present one."

DESCRIBING the scene in the House of Commons, when Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule proposals, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The aspect of the front opposition bench during the middle portion of Mr. Gladstone's speech was deplorable. Lord Randolph alone seemed equal to the situation, and he leaned comfortably back with his arms folded across his breast, calmly contemplating from under his broad eyelids the Prime Minister vigorously thumping the long-suffering box. Sir M. Hicks-Beach sat smiling his watery smile, expressionless as an empty bowl. Mr. Smith's eyes were closed, and across his bucolic face there flitted no sign of comprehension—hardly, indeed, of ordinary wakefulness. Sir Richard Cross nodded encouragingly across the table, beaming with kindly mild surprise through his spectacles—about as little like a political foe as any man could possibly be. As for Lord John Manners he was utterly overcome. He raised his brows like a trap, tucked in his eyeglass, and shut them up again, a hundred times. Well, indeed, may Lord Randolph sigh for half an hour of Lord Salisbury in the House of Commons—surely a more helpless and invertebrate set of colleagues never politician had."

WE are unable, for obvious reasons, to reproduce one of Mr. Harry Furniss's recent illustrations to *Punch's* "Essence of Parliament." But the subject is "Sir Richard Beauty Asleep," and it is believed that the personality of the sleeping member would scarcely escape identification in Bombay.

A TELEGRAM from Mozambique states that the steamer Abyssinia, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, and trading between Zanzibar and Mozambique, has been driven ashore at Melamo Point, and is expected to become a total wreck. No lives were lost.

THE *Standard's* correspondent with the Afghan Frontier Commission, telegraphing from Kraoulkane on the 20th of March (*vid* Teheran, April 6), says:—"The decision of the Home Government is still awaited in regard to the points of difference which have arisen between the English and Russian representatives. In the meantime the Russians have gone to Meruchak, while the English are encamped here. The Ameer of Afghanistan has written a letter to Sir Joseph Ridgeway thanking him for his labours, and congratulating him on having succeeded thus far in the work of demarcation. The weather has been very severe. We had two days' heavy and continuous rain, followed by thirty hours' snow, and last night the thermometer fell below zero. The weather is now clearing. A large number of tents were wrecked during the storm.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"I hear that the negotiations between China and Great Britain with regard to Burma have taken a very unpleasant turn. Lord Rosebery, or rather Lord Kimberley, has objected to carry out the arrangement made by the last Government with China with regard to the former dependence of Burma on China. The letter claims to have possessed certain rights, such as instituting each successive King of Burma to the throne, receiving periodical presents, and such like, and now she wants to know what is to become of these shadowy rights. An arrangement, the terms of which have not transpired, was made by the last Ministry; but for some reason the present Government has refused to abide by it. The Chinese have, my informant says, become irritated in consequence. They say they cannot depend on our doing what we promised, and, accordingly, they have rejected the new proposition, and matters appear to be at a standstill. The point at issue is said to be a very trifling one; but the Chinse are obdurate on account of what they call the trick of throwing over the previous understanding."

THE British Government has proposed to the Khedive the establishment of bazaar villages on the Red Sea, with a view to open up trade. This has been referred to the Porte, which objects, suspecting political motives.

IT is stated that the Central Asian Railway will go by Doushak and Chardshui, instead of by Bourdalik, which was previously decided upon. This change is made in order to comply with the wishes of the Ameer of Bokhara. The line is to go to the chief town of Bokhara, which will cause a deviation of twenty English miles. No bridge will be constructed over the Amu Daria, but a steam ferry on a large scale will keep up the communication between both banks.

MR. LABOUCHERE's proposals for the reduction of Ministerial salaries have been placed on the notice book of the House of Commons. The propositions are to take away 3,000*l.* from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, leaving them in possession of 2,000*l.* per annum. The salaries of officials in the House of Lords are also threatened by Mr. Labouchere, who will move the following reductions:—Clerk of Parliaments, 500*l.*; Assistant Clerk, 300*l.*; Black Rod, 500*l.*; Yeoman Usher of Black Rod, 200*l.*

THE report of the directors of the Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited) for 1885 states that the revenue amounted to £116,150, as compared with £98,103, the total expenses being £51,597 as against £53,323. The directors, after setting aside £15,000 to the reserve fund, propose a dividend for the last six months of 17s. 6d. per share, making, with the interim dividend, 6 per cent. for the year, and a bonus of 30s. per share, both tax free, making in all 12 per cent. for the year, and carrying forward £1,456. The large increase in revenue is, it is stated, quite exceptional, and is owing to the total interruption of the Eastern Company's lines for some three weeks, the disturbances in Burmah, and the Afghan frontier question. At the Telegraph Conference of Berlin, in response to the desires expressed by the Indian Government and the German Postmaster-General, His Excellency Dr. von Stephan, it was determined to reduce the rate to India from the 1st of July next from 4s. 7d. to 4s. per word.

THE Lord Chief Justice has delivered the judgment of the Divisional Court on the question which arose in the Stepney election as to the validity of the votes of twenty-three persons born in Hanover, and domiciled in this country, but not naturalized. All the votes were disallowed, and the question of costs was referred to the election judges.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT S. F. SMITH, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, has passed the qualifying examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department.

IT has been found necessary to order another Madras Regiment of Infantry to Burma. The regiment will embark from Madras as soon as transport is available.

THE issue of the new furlough rules will cause any amount of extra correspondence in the Military Department, owing to the loose way in which the rules are worded. For junior officers the rules are anything but a boon.

THE Government recognise brevet rank under the Income Tax rules by allowing brevet colonels and brevet lieutenant colonels exemption on tentage, the former on Rs. 200 and the latter on Rs. 150, though Rs. 150 and Rs. 120, respectively, represent the tentage included in their pay and allowances of rank.

BRIGADE-SURGEON C. HOUSTON, M. D., has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 26th March 1886.

AT a District Court-martial assembled at Secunderabad on the 3rd April, the Bandmaster of the 14th Hussars, Mr. Robert Foster, was tried on a charge of drunkenness, found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances for the period of 84 days, counting from the day of trial.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. T. CHAPMAN, Wing Commander, 23rd Madras Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Instructor in Army Signalling, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Begbie, on furlough to England.

BRIGADE SURGEON J. MACKENZIE, M.D., has been transferred from general duty, Eastern District, to the Bangalore Division and Ceded District.

CAPTAIN J. H. JONES, Wing Officer, 2nd Madras Infantry, has been transferred for duty to the 30th Regiment, N.I., and ordered to join at Rangoon, *via* Calcutta.

A COMMITTEE has been assembled at Calcutta for the examination of Captain J. D. Maunsell, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, a probationer for the Army Pay Department.

A GENERAL ORDER by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, dated the 1st of April, substitutes the following "Queen's Regulation" for para. II., sec. VI.:—"Officers and soldiers are prohibited from publishing or communicating to the press, without special authority, either directly or indirectly, information relative to the numbers, movements, or operations of the troops, or details regarding fortifications, armaments, or experiments made in connection with military matters. They are not to attempt to prejudice questions under investigation by the publication, anonymously or otherwise, of their opinions."

ACCORDING to the quarterly list of the distribution of the cavalry and infantry, just issued by the Horse Guards, there were, at the beginning of the month, twelve cavalry regiments in England, one in Scotland, six in Ireland, nine in India, two in Egypt, and one in South Africa. The distribution of the infantry was as follows:—Thirty-two battalions in England, two in Scotland, twenty-five in Ireland, forty-seven in India, fourteen in Egypt, four at Malta, four at Gibraltar, four in South Africa, four in Burma, one at Aden, one in Ceylon, one at the Straits Settlements, one at Suakim, one in the West Indies, one in Nova Scotia, one in Cyprus, one at Hongkong, one at Bermuda, and two in the Channel Islands.

THE Government have, it is stated, resolved to greatly strengthen the naval forces in the Mediterranean in view of the threatening attitude of Greece. Not only has the Polyphemus, torpedo ram, been despatched from Devonport to Suda Bay, but orders have been received at Portsmouth for the Colossus to be commissioned on the 13th inst. to join the command of the Duke of Edinburgh. She is of 9,150 tons displacement and 7,490 indicated horse-power, and carries four 42-ton breech-loading guns in her turrets, five 6 in. guns, ten Nordenfelt machine-guns, two Gardner guns, and four quick-firing 6-pounders, besides a torpedo armament. Two first-class torpedo-boats have been despatched to Malta under convoy of the Minotaur, and great efforts are being put forth at the yard to prepare all the similar sea-going torpedo craft for active service.

THE Serapis arrived at Portsmouth on April 5 from India. She brought home sixty-six officers (of whom eleven were invalids and fifteen non-regulation), 399 invalids for Netley, and 313 men for disposal, ninety-six women and 195 children. Among the officers were Colonel Crofton of the Staff, Colonel L'Estrange, Royal Artillery, Colonel Harkness, Northumberland Fusiliers, Colonel Hole, 2nd Warwickshire Regiment, and Deputy Surgeon-General Fraser. The Serapis also brought home from Suez one officer and fourteen men of various corps. Two deaths occurred on the voyage.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

THE outdoor entertainment given on Monday evening celebrated in very agreeable fashion the anniversary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, and it is only fair in some measure to attribute the thronging of the Gardens to the public sympathy felt by the community with the newest of educational institutions which Dr. Blaney has established in its midst. The desire to aid in placing on a permanent basis the school wherein Dr. Blaney has gathered to be taught and fed, the children of the poorest districts of this great city, stimulated the Association to plan a *fete* on an exceptional scale, and the large numbers who passed the gates during the evening indicated, it is to be hoped, a widespread readiness to respond to the appeal on behalf of the destitute little ones whose rescue from evil has been undertaken in real earnest. It must have been a source of unbounded gratification to the founder of the school to find his confidence in its future justified, and to be able to announce, as Dr Blaney did early in the programme, that his work will not be permitted, as he feared, to perish, but on the other hand, it is to be carried on by an organization of which the best may be anticipated. This satisfactory statement once made from the platform, its boards were given up to minstrelsy, and the audience, which the speaking had for a few moments detained, gave their undivided attention to the programme amusements provided for their delectation. Throughout the grounds a liberal distribution of buttles brightened up the pathways. Chinese lanterns swung from the trees, and the electric light illuminated the central gathering ground in the vicinity of the fountain. Here most of the fun was concentrated. The Orpheus troupe of minstrels gave a very creditable performance, ballads, comic songs, dances, and choruses being varied by the witticisms of bones (Mr. Pete-Burns) and tambo (Mr. Phil Damon), as elicited by Mr. Reginald Courtenay, the interlocutor. Mr. T. Knight acted as musical director, and Messrs. W. T. Fairbanks, F. Jones, E. B. Courtenay, and F. Chance also figured in the entertainment. The swinging war song "Marching through Georgia," given by the company in capital spirit, terminated these selections very appropriately. Half-a-dozen shows in the neighbourhood contended for public patronage. Art and mystery were represented respectively by galleries, wherein masterpieces of punning and a whole range of startling phenomena were exhibited. Darwinian man was shown, in a neighbouring booth, in all his primitive nobility, and the recesses near at hand invited exploration on other specious grounds, visitors being lured within the canvas walls by pictorial posters, the audacious mendacity of which was never surpassed even by the historic showmen of Bartholomew Fair. Not far distant the dancers gathered in a pavilion spacious enough for scores of couples, and the merriest of dance music made the scene lively enough to attract spectators of both sexes until the platform was surrounded many rows deep. In the main path a host of itinerant traders had stalls, though the vendors of the plaster images of the Hindu pantheon, and the like seemed scarcely to receive the reward their enterprise deserved. Fortunately they stood alone in this respect, and the shows, the dancing platform and the refreshment bars, where Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee dispensed ice-creams and cooling drinks, such as the warm night made only welcome, maintained a busy aspect until after midnight.

The proceedings were opened about nine o'clock by Mr. Freeborn who, speaking from the platform, said he was glad to see such a number present to celebrate the third anniversary of the Association. It was a sign which augured well for its future career. He regretted that the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley was prevented through indisposition from being present on the occasion. He reminded them that it was mainly due to that honourable gentleman's exertions that the Society was in existence at all. In 1883 he and Mr. D.S. White, the president of the Madras Association, presided at the inaugural meeting in the town when the aims of the Association and the benefits its members would receive were explained to a large audience. Mr. Bayley exerted himself in every way to set the movement on foot, and it was mainly due to his efforts that the Society was flourishing to-day. People could hardly conceive what difficulties the promoters of a movement of this sort had to contend with. Wherever they turned they met the proverbial Job's comforter, who foreboded all sorts of ills, and insurmountable difficulties. He was happy to say, however, that small as the beginnings of the Association had been, it had succeeded in establishing itself as a permanent organisation. It had established branches in various parts of the presidency, even in remote Scinde. He then referred to the rapid strides the Poona branch had made in the short space of a year. In February last the members celebrated their first anniversary, which proved an immense success. A large fair was held on the occasion, and was liberally patronised by the Europeans and natives. Two speakers, the Rev. M. Cane and Colonel LaTouche made so great an impression on their audience, that thirty people present immediately enrolled themselves as members of the Association. (Cheers.) Mr. Freeborn then proceeded to read a few statistics, from which it appeared that from March 1883 to the present date the number of members on the roll had increased from 84 to 850, and the funds had increased proportionately. In concluding he asked them to prove true to their present motto "Unity is strength," and assured them that in time they would be able to adopt another motto to the proud *Quis separabit*. (Cheers.)

Dr. Blaney next addressed the gathering saying that he was happy on that evening to be a guest of this honourable Association. He called it honourable not in a sense that Government distinguished men for certain services rendered to the State, but because it was an organisation which every man and every woman said was doing good, and an Association which everyone so honoured, he contended must be honourable. There was now no question as to the permanency of this organisation. On referring to the last report of the Association he found that it boasted four separate funds. The Death Benefit Fund, the Educational, the Provident, and the Loan Fund. It was a noble and manly act to make provision for the orphan and the widow, and it was also a sensible act. It often happened in life that a stress of circumstances reduced to penury of the most abject poverty persons who are or were but recently flourishing in opulence. Were no provision made to guard against a contingency of this sort what would be the ultimate fate of the unfortunate woman and her children—first the streets then perhaps the jail. He was therefore pleased to see the noble work which the Society were engaged in. However, as he did not come there to make an eloquent speech or to take up the time of those present, he thought he would plead to be excused on account of his want of eloquence. (Laughter.) But as the president insisted upon his saying something about the ragged school which had been recently established in Bombay, and which was by some known as the Blaney School, he supposed he should have to say a few words more. He had very little information to give them. They were all he thought been made familar through the Press regarding the movement. He would, therefore, give them the latest information, which was that the school had now been in existence for five months and numbered 88 pupils, that it would pass from his individual hands into those of a committee of gentlemen greatly interested in it, and who would take measures to secure its permanency. An institution of this sort was one of the greatest importance to the European community in the city. How many poor families were there whose circumstances did not admit of their educating their children, who thus found their way to the streets and ended their career either in the vagrant yard of the House of Correction or in a felon's cell. He could not but wish an institution like this God-speed, and he did from his heart wish it every success. He knocked about the streets more perhaps than any other man in Bombay, and in his peregrinations through the backslums of the town he had often and often met with little white faces to whom English was a foreign tongue, and whose language was the worst of the bazaar. Could he but wish to make an effort to draw these poor chil- dren from the filth they wallowed in? It was no use appealing to the press or to friends, who would hardly believe that such a state of affairs existed He accordingly raised the school himself and secured the services of a lady to teach them. The pupils flocked to the school, one little one bringing another till the number soon swelled to fifty, and then the lady found that the work was too heavy for her, and admittance was refused to any more. About fifty were thus turned away. Eight had since crept in, through the influence of their companions who brought them to the house and worked on the lady's affections by their tearful solicitations. A number of gentlemen belonging to our churches in Bombay soon took a deep interest in the affair and visited the school. The Lord Bishop of Bombay was among the visitors, and through his and the influence of others the school is to be enlarged. Every man and woman could not but be in sympathy with this movement, and from the hearty response the members and friends of this Association had made to the summons sent to them by their president to be present that night, he saw that they were all in sympathy with it too. He thanked them all, and invited, whoever chose, to come to his house, where the school was held to inspect it. He assured them that he would be happy to see them all. (Cheers.)

THE HOME RULE SCHEME.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S eagerly expected exposition of his Home Rule scheme for Ireland was delivered in the House of Commons on April 8. The anxiety manifested to hear the Prime Minister's statement was so great that the House was invaded by members before six o'clock in the morning. By midday there was scarcely a seat unoccupied. When prayers had been said, the scene presented was one of a quite unexampled kind. Not only were all the ordinary seats in the body of the House occupied, but double rows of chairs, six or seven deep, stretched along the floor from the bar almost up to the table, and every chair had been appropriated. Such an arrangement is entirely without precedent, and tells more forcibly than anything else of the intense interest felt in Mr. Gladstone's promised declaration of Irish policy. The various galleries around the House were crowded. The last touch was given to the appearance of the House of Commons at exactly half-past four by Mr. Arnold Morley carefully placing two little wide-mouthed bottles of the Premier's now famous Pick-me-up under the lee of the brass-bound box on the table. "If the state of the House had failed to convey an adequate notion of the gravity of the occasion," remarks a correspondent, "the presence of the two bottles would have placed the fact beyond doubt." As thus completed, the picture presented was certainly an unparalleled one. Two vacant places alone remained, and they were soon filled by the Prince of Wales and his eldest son, who took up such a position that exactly behind the fatigued face of the latter, the bright eyes of Michael Davitt looked out upon the scene. Every spot was now occupied; in the side galleries hon. members sat like sardines; on the double row of chairs facing the Speaker, they lounged in a variety of picturesque attitudes; on the steps of the narrow gangways two men had wedged themselves where only one can stand—a state of things which caused that interesting young aristocrat Lord Cranborne, the Hope of Hatfield, to be seated like a child, at the knee of Mr. William O'Brien, of *United Ireland*, a position which doubtless seemed to Tory eyes an allegory all too true; round the door was a compact mass of standing members, and one or two had actually the temerity to seat themselves upon the lower reaches of the Speaker's chair. The little bottles were placed ready; the Prime Minister entered; after the tumult there was silence; a few notices were given and heard by nobody; a Tory lord in one of the side galleries gained a moment's intense publicity, like the bobtailed dog which runs across the course before the Derby, by putting a question from that elevated spot. Then in two simple words the Speaker gave the explanation of the presence of every member of that throng, from pale young Prince to black-browed and happy ex-felon, and summoned to his great task the great old man. "Mr. Gladstone." The historic speech of April 8 (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) will not be regarded by those who have heard Mr. Gladstone often as one of his greatest efforts of oratory. Many times in his life, several times even lately, he has surpassed it by far in all that goes to make up oratory pure and simple—in balanced phrases, in marshalled periods, in glowing rhetoric, in burning denunciation, in fervent appeal. Except the last sentence, almost the first was the most effective one in the whole speech—the sentence ending with the fine words, "Let us anticipate and realize that future, let us unroll it before our eyes, and make provision now, while there is yet time, for all the results that may wait upon a right or a wrong decision of to-day." There was a great deal of gesture, but it was gesture of the pavior, driving home blocks one by one, clinching a figure or emphasizing a proportion, not the gesture of abstract oratory, illustrative, persuasive, monitory, scornful, uplifting. During the whole three hours and twenty minutes there was—at least, there remains in the memory after such prolonged attention—only one "hit"—one genuine oratorical climax and antithesis, scathing half the audience and drawing from the other half an instant shout of surprise and delight. This was the close of the speaker's eulogy of Lord Spencer. A better man than Lord Spencer, said Mr. Gladstone, warmly, is not to be met with, and yet—as an example of the difficulties of Irish administration—his appointment was made the subject of cavil—it was made the subject of cavil from this House—and, cried Mr. Gladstone, bringing his palm down with a bang upon the box before him, "from this very spot!" That was a palpable hit, but in Mr. Gladstone's great oratorical speeches there are dozens equally good, and all his hearers are kept in a tremor of excitement, from pleasure or pride or anger. No, this last speech, almost of necessity, was not an oration; Mr. Gladstone was too uncertain of the amount of his strength for him to venture to waste any of it. But as a masterpiece of economic analysis and exposition it has not often been equalled: one after another the provisions of the new bill were unrolled and received their proper significance; those which needed subsequent provisoes for their explanation were kept back for a while; the skeleton outlines were held suspended in the sight of all, while gradually the covering of detail was wrapped around them; qualifying clauses were added, conditions were detached and replaced; figures were discovered and grouped, percentages and proportions estimated, balances struck, conclusions emphasized, refutations challenged, and still in all its multifarious detail the argument moved forward as smoothly as a ship upon a stream, whose stately progress gives no sign of the infinity of factors to which it is due. To ninety-nine out of a hundred of his hearers it was an exhausting mental effort to follow Mr. Gladstone at all; to himself it was intellectual play, and long after a majority of the House had given up the attempt in despair, and were simply listening with open mouths and sprawling limbs, the great old man was sailing away with his one, two, first and second, provision and condition and proviso and clause, as alert and as self-possessed as when he was filling in the answers which won him his "double first" fifty-five years ago. The following was Mr. Gladstone's speech.—

I could have wished, Mr. Speaker, on several grounds that it had been possible for me on this single occasion to open to the House the whole of the policy and intentions of the Government with respect to Ireland. The two questions of land and of Irish government are in our view closely and inseparably connected, for they are the two channels through which we hope to find access, and effectual access, to that question which is most vital of all—namely, the question of social order in Ireland. But it is impossible for me to attempt such a task. Even as it is, the mass of materials that I have before me I may without exaggeration call enormous. I do not know that at any period a task has been laid upon me involving so large and so diversified an exposition, and it would be in vain to attempt more than human strength can, I think, suffice to achieve. (Cheers.) What I wish is that we should no longer fence and skirmish with this question (loud cheers), but that we should come to close quarters with it; that we should get if we can at the root; that we should take measures not merely intended for the wants of to-day and of to-morrow, but if possible that we should look into a more distant future. Mr. Speaker, on one point I rejoice to think that we have a material, I would say a vital, agreement. It is felt on both sides of the House, unless I am much mistaken, that we have arrived at a stage in our political transactions with Ireland, where two roads part one from the other, not soon probably to meet again. The late Government—I am now referring to this as a matter of praise or blame, but simply as a matter of fact—the late Government felt that they had reached the moment for decisive resolution when they made the announcement on the late day of their Ministerial existence, that their duty compelled them to submit to Parliament proposals for further repressive criminal legislation. We concur entirely in that conclusion, and we think that the time is come when it is the duty of Parliament when the honour of Parliament and its duty alike require that it should endeavour to come to some decisive resolution in this matter, and our intention is, Sir, to propose to the House of Commons that which, as we think, if happily accepted, will liberate Parliament from the restrains under which of late years it has ineffectually struggled to perform the business of the country; that will restore legislation to its natural, ancient, unimpeded course; that, above all, will obtain an answer—a clear, we hope, and definitive answer—to the question whether it is or is not possible to establish good and harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland on the footing of those very institutions to which Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen are alike unalterably attached. (Cheers.) So far, we are not to suppose that the case with which we have now to deal is one of those cases of extreme disorder at the present moment which threaten the general peace of society. The first point to which I would call your attention is this, that whereas exceptional legislation—legislation which introduces exceptional provisions into the law ought itself to be in its own nature essentially exceptional, it has become for us not exceptional but habitual. (Cheers.) We are like a man who, knowing that medicine may be the means of his restoration to health, endeavours to live upon medicine. (Home Rule cheers.) Nations, no more than individuals, can find a subsistence in what was meant to be a cure. But has it been a cure? Have we attained the object which we desired, and honestly desired, to attain? No, Sir, agrarian crime has become, sometimes upon a larger and sometimes upon a smaller scale, as habitual in Ireland as the legislation which has been intended to repress it, but the agrarian crime in Ireland is not so much a cause as it is a symptom. It is a symptom of a yet deeper mischief of which it is only the external manifestation. Nothing has been more painful to me than to observe that in this matter we are not improving, but, on the contrary, we are losing ground. I would almost venture, trusting to the indulgent interpretation of the House, to say that the coercion we have heretofore employed has been spurious and ineffectual coercion (Home Rule cheers), and that if there is to be coercion—which God forbid—it ought to be adequate to attain its end. If it is to attain its end it must be different, differently maintained, and maintained with a different spirit, courage, and consistency compared with the coercion with which we have been heretofore familiar. (Hear, hear.) Well, Sir, what are the results that have been produced? This result above all—and now I come to what I consider to the basis of the whole mischief—that rightly or wrongly, yet in point of fact, law is discredited in Ireland, and discredited in Ireland upon this ground especially—that it comes to the people of that country with a foreign aspect (loud Home Rule cheers) and in a foreign garb. These coercion Bills of ours, of course—for it has become a matter of course—I am speaking of the facts and not of the merits—these coercion Bills are stiffly resisted by the members who represent Ireland in Parliament. The English mind by cases of this kind and by the tone of the Press towards them is estranged from the Irish people, and the Irish mind is estranged from the people of England and Scotland. Our ineffectual and spurious coercion is morally worn out. (Hear, hear.) I give credit to the late Government for their conception of the fact. They must have realized it when they came to the conclusion in 1885 that they would not propose the renewal or continuance of repressive legislation. (Hear, hear.) Now I enter upon another condition to which I hardly expect broad exception can be taken. I will not assume, I will not beg the question, whether the people of England and Scotland will ever administer that sort of effectual coercion which I have placed in contrast with our timid and hesitating repressive measures; but this I will say, that the people of England and Scotland will never resort to that alternative until they have tried every other. (Loud cheers.) Have they tried every other? (Cries of "No, no.") Well some we have tried, to which I will refer; but we have not yet tried every alternative, because there is one—not unknown to human experience—widely known to various countries in the world where this dark and difficult problem has been solved by the comparatively natural and simple, though not always easy, expedient of stripping law of its foreign garb and investing it with a domestic character. (Loud Home Rule cheers.) The mainspring of law in Ireland is not felt by the people to be Irish. (Hear, hear.) I am bound to say, in truth—truth extorts from me the avowal—that it cannot be felt in the same way by the Irish people as it is by the Scotch. The next result of this statement which I have laid before the House, is this—in the first place I admit it to be little less than a mockery to hold that the state of law and of facts conjointly which I have endeavoured to describe conduces to the real unity of this great, noble, and world-wide Empire. (Hear, hear.) In the next place, something must be done, something is imperatively demanded from us to restore to Ireland the first conditions of civilized life—the free course of law, the liberty of every individual in the exercise of every legal right, the confidence of the people in the law and their sympathy with the law, apart from which no country can be called, in the full sense of the word, a civilized country, nor can there be given to that country the blessings which it is the object of civilized society to attain. Well, this is my introduction to the task I have before me; and now I ask attention to the problem we have before us. It is a problem not unknown in the history of the world; it is really this—there can be no secret about it as far as we are concerned—how to reconcile Imperial unity with diversity of legislation. (Home Rule cheers.) Mr. Grattan not only held these purposes to be reconcilable, but he did not scruple to go the length of saying this,—"I demand the continued severance of the Parliaments with a view to the continued and everlasting unity of the Empire." (Cheers.) Was that a flight of rhetoric, an audacious paradox? No, it was a problem which other countries had solved, and under circumstances much more difficult than ours, We ourselves may be said to have solved it, for I do not think that any one will question the fact that, out of the six last centuries, for five centuries at least Ireland has had a Parliament separate from ours. That is a fact undeniable. Did that separation of Parliament destroy the unity of the British Empire? Did it destroy it in the eighteenth century? The last half-century—the last 60 or 70 years since the great war—has been particularly rich in its experience of this subject and in the lessons which it has afforded to us. There are many cases to which I might refer to show how practicable it is or how practicable it has been found by others whom we are not accustomed to look upon as our political superiors—how practicable it has been found by others to bring into existence what is termed local autonomy, and yet not to sacrifice, but to confirm imperial unity. (Cheers.) Let us look to those two countries, neither of them very large, but yet countries which every Englishman and every Scotchman must rejoice to claim his kin—I mean the Scandinavian countries of Sweden and Norway. Immediately after the great war the Norwegians were ready to take sword in hand to prevent their coming under the domination of Sweden. (Hear, hear.) But the Powers of Europe undertook the settlement of that question, and they united those countries upon a footing of strict legislative independence and co-equality. (Cheers.) And yet with two countries so united, what has been the effect? Not discord, not convulsion, not danger to peace, not hatred, not aversion, but a constantly-growing sympathy; and every man who knows their condition knows that I speak the truth when I say that in every year that passes the Norwegians and the Swedes are more and more feeling themselves to be the children of a common country, united by a tie which never is to be broken. (Cheers.) I will take another case—the case of Austria and Hungary. (Cheers). In Austria and Hungary there is a complete duality, I will not enter upon the condition of the Austrian Empire and the other divisions and diversities, but I will take simply this case. At Vienna sits the Parliament of the Empire; at Buda-Pesth sits the Parliament of Hungary; and that is the state of things which was established, I think, more than 20 years ago. I ask all those who hear me whether there is one among them who doubts whether or not the condition of Austria be at this moment or be not perfectly solid, secure, and harmonious, after the enormous difficulties she has had to confront, on account of the boundless diversity of race—whether or not in every minute particular this, at least, cannot be questioned, that it is a condition of solidity and of safety compared with the time when Hungary made war on her—war which she was unable to quell when she owed the cohesion of the body politic to the interference of Russian arms, and when, at the same time, she had a perfect legislative union and a supreme Parliament sitting from year to year in Vienna. (Cheers.) Our advantages are immense in a question of this kind. We have a Parliament to the power of which there are no limits whatever, except such as human nature in a Divinely-ordained condition of things imposes. We are faced by no co-ordinate Legislature, and are bound by no statutory condition. There is nothing that controls us and nothing that compels us except our convictions of law, of right, and of justice. Surely that is a favourable point of departure in considering a question such as this. (Cheers.) We are not called upon to constitute another co-ordinate Legislature. While I think it is right to modify the Union in some particulars, we are not about to propose its repeal. (Cheers.) What is the essence of the Union? That is the question. It is impossible to determine what is and what is not the repeal of the Union, until you settle what is the essence of the Union. Well, I define the essence of the Union to be this—that before the Act of Union there were two independent, separate, co-ordinate Parliaments; after the Act of Union there was but one. A supreme statutory authority of the Imperial Parliament over Great Britain, Scotland, and Ireland as one United Kingdom was established by the Act of Union. That supreme statutory authority it is not asked, so far as I am aware, and certainly it is not intended, in the slightest degree to impair. When I heard the hon. member for Cork, in a very striking speech at the commencement of this session ask for, I think he termed it, local autonomy or Irish autonomy, I felt that something was gained in the conduct of this great question; I felt that Ireland, if he speaks, as I believe he speaks the mind of the vast majority of her representatives (cries of "Oh" and loud cheers.) We have no right to question for a moment in this free country, under a representative system, that the vast majority of the representatives speak the mind of a decided majority of the people. I feel, Sir, if something had been gained, and Ireland had come a great way to meet us, it was more than half a duty to consider whether we would go some way to meet her. ("Oh," a laugh, and a voice "Shame.") The term of "Dismemberment of the Empire," as applied to anything that is now before us, is, in my judgment—I will not argue it at any length now—simply misnomer. We have sent to Ireland to administer the actual system the best men we could find. Lord Spencer undertook that office (cheers), because he represented, not in our belief merely, but in our knowledge—for we had known him long—the flower of the British aristocracy, that portion of the British aristocracy which to high birth and great influence of station united a love of liberty and of the people as genuine as that which breathes within any cottage in the land. And yet, Sir, what is the result? The result is that, after a life of almost unexampled devotion to the public service in Ireland, Lord Spencer's administration not only does not command, which is easily understood, the adhesion and the commendation of the hon. member for Cork, but it is made the subject of cavil and of censure in this House of Parliament, and from the spot where I now stand, by members of the late Conservative Government. (Cheers.) Without providing a domestic Legislature for Ireland, without having an Irish Parliament, I want to know how you will bring about this wonderful, superhuman, and, I believe, in this condition impossible result that your administrative system shall be Irish and not English. We propose the settlement of that question, and we think that we find that settlement in the establishment by the authority of Parliament of a legislative body sitting in Dublin—(cheers)—for the conduct of both legislation and administration under the conditions which may be prescribed by the Act defining Irish, as distinct from Imperial, affairs. There is the head and front of our offending. Let

It is proposed that the Irish representation in Parliament at Westminster should cease unless in the contingent, and I hope hardly possible, case to which I have alluded, and next that the fiscal unity of the Empire shall be absolutely maintained. My next duty is to state what the powers of the proposed legislative body are. The capital article of that legislative body will be that it should have the control of the executive government of Ireland as well as of legislative business. (Cheers.) There is another point in regard to the powers of the legislative body of which I wish to make specific mention. Two courses might have been followed. One would be to endow this legislative body with particular legislative powers. The other is to except from the sphere of its action those subjects which we think ought to be excepted, and to leave it everything else which is the consequence of the plans before us. There will be no enumeration of disabilities, and everything not included in that enumeration will be left open to the domestic Legislature. Then, Sir, the legislative body would be subject to the provisions of the Act in the first place as to its own composition. But we propose to introduce into it what I would generally explain as two orders, though not two Houses; and we suggest that with regard to the popular order, which will be the more numerous, the provisions of the Act may be altered at any period after the first dissolution; but with regard to the other and less numerous order, the provisions of the Act can only be altered after the assent of the Crown to an address from the legislative body for that purpose. We should provide generally—and not that I conceive there would be no difference of opinion—that this body should be subject to all the prerogatives of the Crown, but they should insert a particular provision to the effect that its *maximum* duration, without dissolution, should not exceed five years. (Cheers.) I will now tell the House—and I would beg particular attention to this—what are the functions that we propose to withdraw from the cognizance of this legislative body. The three grand and principal functions are, first, everything that relates to the Crown—succession, prerogatives, and the mode of administering powers during incapacity, regency, and, in fact, all that belongs to the Crown. The next would be all that belongs to defence—the Army, the Navy, the entire organization of armed force. I do not say the police force, which I will touch upon by-and-by, but everything belonging to defence. And the third would be the entire subject of foreign and colonial relations. Those are the subjects most properly Imperial, and I will say belong as a principle to the Legislature established under the Act of Union and sitting at Westminster. There are some other subjects which I will briefly touch upon. In the first place, it would not be competent to the domestic Legislature in Ireland to alter the provisions of the Act which we are now about to pass as I hope (Home Rule and Ministerial cheers), and which I ask that we should pass with the consent of the three countries—it would not be competent to the Irish legislative body to alter those provisions, excepting in points where they are designedly left open as part of the original contract and settlement. We do not propose universal disability as to contracts, but there are certain contracts made in Ireland under circumstances so peculiar that we think we ought to except them from the action of the legislative body. There are also some analogous provisions made in respect to charters anterior to the Act which in our opinion ought only to be alterable after the assent of the Crown to an address from the legislative body for that purpose. There is another disability that we propose to lay upon the legislative body. We proposed to provide that the legislative body should not be competent to pass a law for the establishment or the endowment of any particular religion. (Loud cheers.) Those I may call exceptions of principle. Then there are exceptions of what I may call practical necessity for ordinary purposes. The first of those is the law of trade and navigation. I assume that as to trade and navigation at large, it would be a great calamity to Ireland to be separated from Great Britain. The question of taxation in relation to trade and navigation I have already mentioned. The same observation applies to the subject of coinage and legal tender, but we do not propose to use the term "currency," simply because there is an ambiguity about it. There are some other matters, such as the census, the quarantine laws, and one or two others which stand in the same category. That I believe I have given a sufficient description of the exceptions from the legislative action of the proposed Irish legislative body, bearing in mind the proposition that everything which is not excepted is confirmed. I have dealt with the powers of the legislative body. I come next to the composition of the legislative body. We propose to provide for it as follows. I have referred to the protection of minorities. We might constitute a legislative body in Ireland by a very brief enactment if we were to say that the 103 members now representing Ireland and 103 more members, perhaps elected by the same constituencies, should constitute the one and only House in Ireland without the introduction of what I may call the duel element. But, Sir, we are of opinion that if a proposition of that kind were made, in the first place it would be stated that it did not afford legitimate protection for minorities. And in the second place it might be thought by many of those who would be less sensitive on the subject of minorities that some greater provision was required for stability and consistency in the conduct of the complex work of legislation than could possibly be supplied by a single set of men elected under an absolutely single influence. Upon that account, Sir, we propose to introduce into this legislative body what we have termed two orders. These orders would sit and deliberate together. There would be a power on the demand of either order for separate voting. The effect of that separate voting would be that while the veto was in force, while it sufficed to bar the enactment of a Bill, there would be an absolute veto of one order upon the other. Such veto, in our view, might be salutary and useful for the purpose of insuring deliberation and consistency with adequate consideration in the business of making laws. But it ought not to be perpetual. If it were perpetual a difficulty would arise, as it might arise conceivably, and as really, we may almost say, we have seen it arise in certain cases in the colonies, particularly in one where there were two perfectly independent orders. What we therefore propose is that this veto can only be operative for a limited time, say until a dissolution, or for a period of three years, whichever might be the longer of the two. So much, Sir, for the relation of these two orders, the one to the other. I may observe that that distinction of orders would be available and is almost necessary with a view to maintaining the only form of control over the judicial body known to us in this country—viz., the concurrence of two authorities chosen under somewhat different influences in one common conclusion with regard to the propriety of removing a Judge from his office. Now, Sir, I will just describe very briefly the composition of these orders. It may not have occurred to many gentlemen that some day or other, if we succeed in the path we are now opening with respect to the 28 distinguished individuals who now occupy the place of representative peers of Ireland, it is not possible, we think, for them to continue to hold their places in the House of Lords after the Irish representatives have been removed from attending the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) We propose that these 28 peers shall have the option of sitting, if they think fit, as a portion of the first order in the Irish legislative assembly. (Opposition laughter.) And that they shall have the power—that they shall personally have the power—of sitting there as they sit in the House of Lords for life. There may, Sir, be those who think this option will not be largely used. (Laughter.) I am not one of that number. (Home Rule cheers.) There will be no disability entailed upon any Irish peer from being at once a member of the Irish legislative body and likewise of the House of Lords. We propose as to the remainder of the first order that it shall consist of 75 members to be elected by the Irish people under conditions which we propose to specify in the schedules to the Act, not yet filled up as to its details. But I mention at once the two provisions which would apply to the election of 75 members. First of all, the constituency would be a constituency composed of persons occupying to the value of £25 and upwards, and secondly, they would be elected for a period, as a general rule, of ten years, with a little exception, I need not now refer to. Thirdly they will be elected subject to a property qualification of realty to the extent of £200 a year, or of personalty to the extent of £200 a year, or a capital value of £4,000. The peers would ultimately be replaced by 28 members, elected under the same conditional and we cannot ensure that all these 28 peers shall die at the same time. (Laughter.) It would be extremely difficult to devise an electoral machinery for the purpose of supplying their places by election. We therefore propose to grant to the Crown power, limited to a term which we think may fairly well exhaust the present generation, of filling their places by nomination, not for life, but down to the date to be fixed by the Act. After the system had ceased to operate and the representative peers had ceased to be in that first order, the first order of the legislative body would be elected entirely upon the basis I have described. With regard to the second order, its composition would be simple. Of course, it would be proposed to the 103 gentlemen who now represent Ireland in this House from county districts, from citizen towns, and from the University of Dublin, that they should take their places in the Irish Legislative Chamber in Dublin. (Home Rule cheers and laughter.) We should likewise propose as nearly as possible to duplicate that body. Another 101 member, not 103, we propose should be elected by the county districts and the cities and towns in exactly the same manner as that in which the present 101 members for counties and towns have been elected. We shall also propose that in the event of any refusal to accept the option given, the place shall be filled up by election under the machinery now existing. The effect of that would be to give to the first order of the proposed Legislative Chamber or body a number making 103; to give to the second order the number of 206 at the outside. I must now say a few words upon the subject of the Executive, and what we think most requisite with regard to the Executive is that our Act should be as elastic as possible. We propose, to leave thing as it is until i is altered in the regular course; so that there shall be no breach of continuity in the government of the country but that by degrees, as may be arranged by persons whom we feel convinced will meet together in a spirit of co-operation and find will no great, much less insurmountable difficulty in their way that by degrees the old state of things shall be adjusted to the new. (On the one hand, the representatives will remain on the ground; on the other hand, the principle of responsible government is freely and fully conceded. ("Hear hear" from the Home Rule members.) We purpose to leave the Viceroyalty without interference by the Act, except in the particulars which I am about to name. The office of the Viceroyalty will only be altered by statute. He would not be the representative of a party. (Home Rule cheers.) He would not quit office with the outgoing Government. He would have round him, as he as now, in a certain form, a Privy Council, to aid and to advise him. The Queen would be empowered to delegate to him in case his office should be permanently continued—which I am far from believing to be unlikely—any of the prerogatives which she now enjoys or which she would exercise under this Act; and finally, we have not forgotten that his office almost alone is still affected by one solitary outstanding religious disability—a kind of Lot's wife, within everything else has been destroyed—and that religious disability we purpose by our Bill to remove. (Cheers.) The next point is with regard to the Judges of the superior Courts, and here I draw a partial distinction between the present and the future Judges. We cannot overlook the peculiarities of Irish history in framing the provisions of this Bill, and we therefore propose, both with regard to the Judges now holding office and with regard to the persons who in what they deemed loyal service to the Empire have been concerned in the administration and conduct of the criminal law is Ireland, that Her Majesty may, not lightly or wholesale, but if she should see cause on any particular occasion, by order in Council antedate the pensions of these particular persons. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the future Judges we own the matter to be more simple. We propose to provide that they should hold office during good behaviour, that their salaries—these are the superior Judges alone—should be charged on the Irish Consolidated Fund, that they shall be removable only on a joint address from the two orders of the legislative body, and they should be appointed under the influence, as a general rule, of the responsible Irish Government. I must now say a few words on the important subject of the Irish Constabulary. (Hear, hear.) The substance of those words really amounts to this—that I think there remains much for consideration in order to devise the details of a good and prudent system; but we think it our first duty to give a distinct assurance to the present members of that distinguished and admirable force that their condition will not be put to prejudice by this Act, either in respect of their terms of office, of service, or with regard to the authority under which they are employed. The case of the Dublin police is not quite the same, but we propose the same conditions with regard to the Dublin police, as far, at least, as the terms of service are concerned. With regard to the local police I will say nothing, because I do not want at present to anticipate what may be matter hereafter for free consideration or discussion, or for the action of the Irish legislative body. There will be no breach of continuity in the administration with regard to the police. One thing I cannot omit to say. The constabulary, as I have said, is an admirable force, and I do not intend to qualify in the smallest degree what I have already said, but the constabulary on its present footing exhibits one of the most remarkable instances of waste of treasure and of enormous expense, not with good results, but with unhappy results (Home Rule cheers), with which and under which the civil government and the general government of Ireland has hitherto been carried on. The present constabulary of Ireland costs £1,500,000 a year, every penny of it now paid out of the British Exchequer. If the police of Ireland were organized upon the same principles and on the same terms as the police in England, instead of costing £1,500,000, it would cost £600,000 a year. That will convey to the House an idea, first, of the enormous charge at which we have been governing Ireland under our present system, and, secondly of the vast field for judicious reductions which the system I am now proposing ought to offer to the Irish people. (Home Rule cheers.) I anticipate a vast reduction, both in the force and in expenditure. The charge is now a million and a half. We propose that the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain—this subject I shall revert to in the financial statement which I shall have to put before the House—shall for a time relieve the Irish legislative body of all expenditure in excess of a million. After two years the legislative body may fix the charge for the whole police and for the constabulary of Ireland, with a saving of existing rights. We have no desire to exempt the police of Ireland in its final form from the ultimate control of the legislative body. (Home Rule cheers.) We have no jealousies on this subject; and I own I have a strong personal opinion that when once the recollection of the old antipathies has been effectually abated, the care of providing for the ordinary security of life and property of the citizens will be regarded as the very first duty of any good local Government. With respect to the Civil Service, of course the future Civil Service of the country generally will be absolutely under the legislative body. Our opinion is that, upon the whole, it will be wise in the joint interests of both to authorize the civil servants now serving to claim the gratuity expension which would be due to them upon the abolition of their offices, provided they shall serve not less than two years to prevent an inconvenient lapse in the practical business of the country, and at the close of those two years both parties would be free to negotiate afresh, the civil servants not being bound to remain and the legislative body not being in any way bound to continue to employ them. (Hear, hear.) That is all I have to say upon the subject of the new Irish Constitution. I have now, Sir, to give a practical exposition of the phrase, which I have used that we looked upon it as an essential condition of our plan that there should be an equitable distribution of Imperial charges. The meaning of that is, what proportion shall Ireland pay? The proposal I make is that the proportion chargeable to Ireland shall be 1 to 14, or 1-15th (A Home Rule Member.—Too much,) but that will not be understood until I come to join it with other particulars. In my opinion we ought to make for Ireland an equitable arrangement and I think that when I propose to assume the proportion of 1-14th, it will be seen that that is an equitable or even generous arrangement. The amount of the Irish contribution upon the basis I have described would be as follows:—One fifteenth of the annual debt charge £22,000,000 would be £1,466,000, one-fifteenth of the Army and Navy charge, after excluding what we call war votes and also excluding the charges for Volunteers and Yeomanry, would be £1,666,000, and the amount of the civil charges, which are properly considered Imperial would entail upon Ireland £1,10,000, or a total charge properly Imperial of £3,242. I am now ready to present what I may call an Irish Budget (laughter) a debtor and creditor account for the Irish Exchequer. The customs produced in Ireland a gross sum of £1,880,000, the excise £4,300,000, the stamps £600,000, the income-tax £550,000, and non-tax revenue including the Post Office, £1,020,000. Then we have thought it essential to include in this arrangement, not only for our own sakes, but for the sake of Ireland also a payment on account of the Sinking Fund against the Irish portion of the National Debt. The Sinking Fund is now paid for the whole National Debt. We have now got to allot a certain portion of that debt to Ireland. We think it necessary to maintain that Sinking Fund, and especially for the interest of Ireland. When Ireland gets the management of her own affairs, I venture to prophecy that she will want, for useful purposes, to borrow money. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) But the difficulty of that operation will be enormously higher or lower according to the condition of her public credit. (Hear, hear.) Her public credit is not yet born. It has yet to lie like an infant in the cradle, and it may require a good deal of nursing (laughter), but no nursing would be effectual unless it were plain and palpable to the eye of the whole world that Ireland had provision in actual working order for discharging her old obligations, so as to make it safe for her to contract new obligations. (Hear, hear.) I therefore put down three-quarters of a million for sinking fund. That makes the total charge £7,946,000, against a total income of £8,350,000, or a surplus of £404,000. The House has heard me with astonishing patience (loud and continued cheers,) while I have endeavoured to perform what I knew must prove an almost interminable task. There is only one subject more of which I feel it still necessary to detain the House. It is commonly said in England and Scotland—and in the main it is, I think, truly said—that we have for a great number of years been struggling to pass good laws for Ireland. We have sacrificed our time, we have neglected our own business, we have advanced our money, which I do not think at all a great favour conferred on her, and all this in the endeavour to give Ireland good laws. But let me say that in order to work out the purposes of government there something more in this world occasionally required than even the passing of good laws. (Hear, hear.) It is sometimes requisite not only that good laws should be passed, but also that they should be passed by the proper persons. (Hear, hear.) The passing of many good laws is not enough in cases where the strong permanent instincts of the people, their distinctive marks of character, the situation and character of the country require not only that these laws should be good, but that they should proceed from a congenial and native source, and besides being good laws should be their own laws. (Loud Home Rule cheers.) In former times it might have been doubted—I have myself doubted whether this instinct had been thus developed in Ireland. If such doubts could be entertained before the last general election they cannot now. (Hear, hear.) The principle that I am laying down I am not laying down exceptionally for Ireland. It is the very principle upon which within my recollection, to the immense advantage of the country, we have not only altered but revolutionized our method of governing the colonies. (Hear, hear.) I had the honour to hold office in the Colonial Department—perhaps I ought to be ashamed to confess it—51 years ago. (Cheers.) At the time the colonies were governed from Downing-street. It is true that some of them had legislative assemblies, but with these we were always in conflict. We were always fed with information by what was termed the British party in those colonies. (Home Rule cheers.) A clique of gentlemen constituted themselves the British party; and the non-British party, which was sometimes called the "disloyal party" was composed of the enormous majority of the population. (Home Rule cheers.) We had conflicts and debates. All that has changed. (Hear, hear.) England tried to pass good laws for the colonies at that period, but the colonies said, "We do not want your good laws; we want our own." (Cheers.) We admitted the reasonableness of that principle, and it is now coming home to us from across the seas. We have to consider whether it is applicable to the case of Ireland. Do not let us disguise this from ourselves. We stand face to face with what is termed Irish nationality. (Home Rule cheers.) Irish nationality puts in a demand for separate and complete self-government in Ireland not in Imperial affairs. Is this an evil in itself? Is it a thing that we should view with horror or apprehension? Is it a thing which we ought to reject or ought we to wait until some painful and sad necessity is incumbent upon the country, like the necessity of 1780 or the necessity of 1793? Sir, I hold that it is not. (Cheers.) There is a saying of the Great Sir who was indeed a fiery and fervid orator, but he was more than that, he was a statesman (Home Rule cheers)—his aphorisms are in my opinion weighty, and even profound, and I commend them to the careful reflection and examination of the country—when he was deprecating the surrender of the Irish Parliament and pointing out that its existence did not prevent the perfect union of the two countries, he remarked, "The Channel is your union, the ocean forbid separation." (Cheers. Is that channel nothing? Do what you will, can you make that channel to cease, to exist, or as if it were not? What influence have these few 60 miles of channel exercised upon the whole history, the whole development, and the whole national character? These, Sir, are great facts. I hold that there is such a thing as local patriotism, which in itself is not bad, but good. (Hear, hear.) The Welshman is full of local patriotism—the Scotchman is full of local patriotism; the Scotch nationality is as strong as it ever was, and should the occasion arise—which I believe it never can—it will be as ready to assert itself as in the days of Bannockburn. I do not believe that local patriotism is an evil. I believe it is stronger in Ireland even than in Scotland. Englishmen are eminently English, Scotchmen are profoundly Scotch, and, if I read Irish history right, misfortune and calamity have wedded her sons to her soil. The Irishman is more profoundly Irish, but it does not follow that because his local patriotism is keen he is incapable of Imperial patriotism. There are two modes of presenting the subject. The one is to present what we now recommended as good, and the other as a choice of evils. Well, Sir, I have argued the matter as if it were a choice of evils; I have recognized as facts entitled to attention the jealousies which I do not share or feel, and I have argued it on that ground as the only ground on which it can be argued, not only in a mixed auditory, but in the public mind and to the country, which cannot give a minute investigation to the operations of that complicated question. But in my own heart I cherish the hope that this is not merely the choice of the lesser evil, but may prove to be rather a good in itself. (Home Rule cheers). What is the answer to this? It is only to be found in the view which rests upon the basis of despair and of absolute condemnation of Ireland and Irishmen as exceptions to the beneficient provisions which enable men in general, and Europeans in particular, and Americans, to be capable of performing civil duties, and which considers and Irishman either as a *lusus naturæ* or one for whom justice, common sense, moderation, and national prosperity have no meaning, and who can only understand and appreciate perpetual strife and dissension. Well, Sir, I am not going to argue that view, which to my mind is founded on a monstrous misconception. (Hear, hear.) I say that the Irishman is as capable of loyalty as another man—I say that if his loyalty has been checked in its development why is it? Because the laws by which he is governed do not present themselves to him, as they do to us in England and Scotland, with a native and congenial aspect, and I think I can refer to two illustrations which go strongly to support the doctrine I have advanced. Take the case of the Irish soldier and of the Irish constabulary. Have you a braver or more loyal man in your army than the Irishman, who has shared every danger with his Scotch and English comrades, and who has never been behind them when confronted by a peril at the word of his commander and for the sake of the honour and safety of his Empire! Compare this case with that of an ordinary Irishman in Ireland. He has voluntarily placed himself under military law, he has, in fact, a self-chosen law, and he is exempted from that difficulty which works upon the population in Ireland—namely, that they are governed by a law which they do not feel as sprung from the soil. (Hear, hear.) Consider how common it is to hear the observation in discussing the circumstances of Ireland, that while the constabulary are largely taken from the Roman Catholic population, and from the very class most open to disaffection, where disaffection exists, they form a splendid model of obedience, discipline, and devotion such as the world can hardly match. (Hear, hear.) How is this? It it because they have undertaken a voluntary service which takes them completely out of the category of the ordinary Irishman. They are placed under an authority which is to them genial because freely accepted. Their loyalty is not checked by the causes that operate on the agricultural population of Ireland. It has grown as freely in the constabulary and in the army as if every man in the constabulary and every Irish soldier had been an Englishman or a Scotchman. (Hear, hear.) However this may be, we are sensible that we have taken an important decision—our choice has been made. (Loud Home Rule cheers.) It has been made in the full knowledge that trial and difficulty may confront us on our path. We have no right to say that Ireland through her constitutionally-chosen representatives will accept the plan I offer. Whether it will be so I do not know—I have not title to assume it—but if Ireland does not cheerfully accept it it is impossible for us to attempt to force upon Ireland what is intended to be a boon; nor can we possibly press England and Scotland to accord to Ireland what she does not heartily welcome and embrace. There are difficulties, but I rely upon the patriotism and sagacity of this House; I rely on the effects of free and full discussion; and I rely more than all upon the just and generous sentiments of the two British nations. Looking forward, I ask the House to assist us in the work that we have undertaken, and to believe that no trivial motive can have driven us to it—to assist us in this work which we believe will restore Parliament to its dignity, and legislation to its free and unimpeded course. I ask you to stay that waste of public treasure which is involved in the present system of government and administration in Ireland; and which is not a waste only, but which demoralizes what it exhausts. I ask you to show to Europe and to America that we too can face political problems which America 20 years ago faced, and which many countries in Europe have been called upon to face and have not feared to deal with. I ask that we should practice what we have so often preached (hear, hear), in our own case with firm and fearless hand—the doctrine which we have so often inculcated upon others—namely, that the concession of local self-government is not the way to sap or impair but the way to strengthen and consolidate unity. I ask that we should learn to rely less upon merely written stipulations, and more upon those better stipulations which are written on the heart and mind of man. I ask that we should apply to Ireland that happy experience which we have gained in England and in Scotland, where the course of generations has now taught us, not as a dream of a theory but as practice and as life, that the best and surest foundation we can find to build upon is the foundation afforded by the affections, the convictions, and the will of the nation; and it is thus by the decree of the Almighty far more than by any other endeavour that we may be enabled to secure at once the social peace, the fame, the power, and the permanence of the Empire. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat at 8 o'clock, having spoken for three hours and 25 minutes.

As soon as Mr. Gladstone sat down at 8 o'clock, members poured out in a dense stream, and Colonel Warning, addressing a House of half-a-dozen members, reviewed Mr. Gladstone's statement and maintained that the English parliament could not honourably carry out his proposal.

Mr. Macnaghten expatiated the feeling in the north of Ulster, which he asserted was unanimously opposed to Home Rule, and insisted that the proposed Bill would completely effect the repeal of the Union, and reduce Ireland to the level of a Crown colony.

Mr. O'Neill asked for Home Rule without the restrictions proposed by Mr. Gladstone, in order that the Protestant minority might have a better opportunity of defending themselves; and Sir J. Fergusson, who reviewed the history of the Irish question during the past year, loudly complained of Mr. Gladstone's change of policy.

Mr. Shirley thought it unnecessary to form an immediate opinion upon the proposals of Mr. Gladstone, but was prepared to accept the measure if he could be satisfied that it would not interfere with the integrity of the Empire; and Mr. Long, who twitted Mr. Gladstone with inconsistency with regard to his Irish policy, insisted that the real and ultimate object of the Nationalists was the complete severance of the Union, which, he contended, could not but result in irreparable damage.

Mr. Trevelyan, after paying a tribute to the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone's speech, proceeded to explain the reasons which had caused him to leave the Ministry. His own views with regard to the maintenance of law and order in Ireland had been definitely expressed in a speech he delivered in Warwickshire before he joined the present Government, whose present proposals, he contended, were utterly inconsistent with the declarations he then made. In June last the members of the last Gladstone Government were unanimously in favour of renewing coercion and nothing had occurred since to change the opinion of those who were recently his colleagues which was not foreseen. For himself he said nothing would induce him to hand over the lives and property of our fellow subjects in Ireland to the tender mercies of a Parliament in which Sheridan and Egan would find seats. Mr. Trevelyan next explained his reasons for dissenting from the Cabinet on the land question, maintaining that the landlords were only a small portion of those who would have to be bought ought and predicting that the British taxpayer, out of whose pocket the money would have to come, would never see his money again. Challenged to produce an alternative scheme, he said he would first maintain law and order by the hands of a central Government responsible to this Parliament and he would intrust to bodies freely and locally elected the control of education and the development of local resources.

Mr. Parnell followed, and commenced a discussive speech by comparing Mr. Trevalyan with his plan to General Trochu, and making some acrimonious reference to the administration of the criminal law in his time. Proceeding to deal with the Bill, he said he was satisfied with the efforts of Mr. Gladstone to bring about peace between England and Ireland. If the Irish people obtained a Constitution he was sure they would endeavour to keep it; and he insisted that the fact, that the Crown would retain control over the police would be a sufficient guarantee for the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire. Whatever might be the fate of the Bill, the majority of the people in Ireland had already gained enormously, and he believed that the people of England as well as that of Ireland would recognize the great benefits which Mr. Gladstone proposed to confer upon Ireland. He was dissatisfied, however, with the proposals as to the customs and with the proposed contribution by Ireland to the Imperial Exchequer; and he thought it was unfair to call upon the people of Ireland to pay for the police which they were not to control. But if those objections were fairly met in Committee he believed the Bill would be cheerfully accepted by the people of Ireland, and would lead to the prosperity of that country and the satisfaction of England.

Mr. Plunket commenting on Mr. Gladstone's assurance that this was not a Bill for the repeal of the Union, declared that it went much further than that, and would more certainly lead to separation.

Mr. Chamberlain then moved the adjournment of the debate; and Sir W. Harcourt gave notice that the Prime Minister will move that the Standing Order be suspended in order that the debate may be resumed at once.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The *Times* says:—"With what fatal vices must a cause be smitten for which even Mr. Gladstone's energy and influence were able to win no more cordial reception than that accorded yesterday by the House of Commons! The cheers which accentuated the most striking passages in the Prime Minister's statement were, for the most part, contributed by the members of Mr. Parnell's following. Nor can this be any matter for surprise. The scheme is in substance a proposal to place Ireland, not in the position of one of the States of the American Union, but in that of Canada or any other of the self-governing colonies. The broad fact to be dealt with by the people of the United Kingdom if that Mr. Gladstone proposes to establish in Ireland a separate Legislature and an independent Administration. No time is to be lost, no pains ought to be spared in bringing before the popular mind the consequences of this disastrous offer. The forces of resistance are powerful; we hope and believe they will be triumphant; but they must be promptly and vigorously organized."

The *Daily News* says:—"In its broad principles it is well calculated to ease the fears sedulously excited, and will prepare the public mind for a calm and rational consideration of what is perhaps the greatest problem ever presented for its consideration. So far from handing Ireland over to the National League, this scheme may, on the contrary, be charged with handing the National League over to the middle classes and the aristocracy. In the matter of taxation however, the proposed Irish Government will enjoy a far larger authority than the States of the American Union. The people of England, Wales, and Scotland will see in it the crowning effort of a great statesman to settle the most difficult and dangerous controversy of the time."

The *Standard* says:—"Not the least striking feature of the ministerial scheme is its omissions. The absence of any special provision for Ulster—that is to say, for progressive, loyal, and Protestant Ireland—is the first thing that condemns the bill. The crucial question was simply postponed, the Cabinet agreeing to go fishing for a policy upon it. The whole argument of the Prime Minister's speech was vitiated by an incapacity to face plain facts. Mr. Gladstone, for anything his performance yesterday disclosed, has excogitated his plan of Constitutional disintegration in a world of dreams. Even if it included all the guarantees in which it is glaringly deficient, what prospect of peace would it give us? It would, in our judgment, rather enhance than diminish the dangers of the future. It is in dangers and disasters, and not in auguries of tranquility, that the Home Rule scheme abounds. The scheme is doomed: it is a message of discord, not of peace."

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Mr. Gladstone has proposed, however we regard it, the most extraordinary, the most unwelcome, the most revolutionary step ever submitted to the British Parliament. The essence of the new scheme is that Ireland is be transformed into a colony, with some disadvantages and many restrictions. Every point of the new treaty between the two countries will form a subject for perpetual strife between England and Ireland."

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—"Last night Mr. Gladstone initiated a revolutionary movement in Anglo-Irish politics. As his scheme was unfolded, it appeared to throw the occupants of the Liberal benches into the silence that comes of stupor rather than surprise. When he sat down, however, the only applause he got consisted of Hiberian yells of delight, and some sporadic cheering from the Radical benches. As for the rest—why, the rest was—silence."

The *Freeman's Journal* (P.), expressing general approval of the scheme describes the speech of Mr. Gladstone in introducing his Home Rule measure as one of unsurpassed power the scene one of unparalleled historical interest, and the language of the Prime Minister a model of clearness as well as of force, and considered as a mere physical effort, almost miraculous for a man of his age, who, at the close of an address of three hours and twenty-five minutes, appeared as animated and as eager for debate as before he had begun. It criticises the financial proposals and those reserving the power over the constabulary. It declares that the power of veto conferred upon the first order in the proposed Constitution for the purpose of ensuring deliberation and consistency in making laws is a provision which the minority will probably accept as sufficiently complete."

The *Irish Times* (L.-C.) says:—"England casts us off—gets rid of us—that is great temptation offered her by Mr. Gladstone, and in getting rid of us keeps us under control, not to promote our own trade while bearing our own burdens and losing advantages of sharing real Imperial rights. The shape in which Mr. Gladstone presents the project, and the manifest object of it, would do all that the utmost ingenuity could to reconcile Irish Loyalists to cut adrift from perfidious companionship, and prefer even the hard lot of battling with the majority to the almost harder lot of a betrayed minority leaning upon England only to be deserted and insulted by her."

The *Dublin Express* (C.) says:—"We tell the English people—those of them who are infatuated enough to support this Minister—that from what they plant in Ireland the bad seeds will be wanted ere long across the Channel. This Irish Republic, which Mr. Gladstone hopes to establish here, will send back to England a tide of Republican energy which will in due time over-roll the English Constitution, and sweep away Crown and peers there."

The *Belfast Morning News* (P.) says:—"The scheme is a complex one, but we are not disposed to quarrel with it on that account. We welcome it as an honest and statesmanlike effort to settle a great question."

The *Belfast News Letter* (C.) says:—"Mr. Gladstone's proposed settlement will not be a settlement at all. The Protestants of Ireland will never accept it. The inevitable tendency of the measure is to separate Ireland from Great Britain."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th April, 1886.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·898
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point	70·1
Relative humidity of Air	790
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, SE, S, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	210

* From midnight to midnight.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POSITION.

THE *Birmingham Post*, in a manifestly inspired paragraph with respect to Mr. Chamberlain's position, says:—

Rumours have been published by certain journals to the effect that negotiations of some kind have taken place between the leaders of the Conservative party and the Ministers who have left Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, with a view to concerted action in regard to the Irish proposals of the Government. We are authorized to say that, so far as Mr. Chamberlain is concerned, these reports are absolutely false; there has been no such negotiation, nor any thought of it. As regards Mr. Chamberlain's position, we are enabled to state, with entire unreserve, that he has not joined, and does not intend to join, any coalition whatever for the purpose of attempting to displace Mr. Gladstone, for whose genius and character he entertains unabated respect. Mr. Chamberlain's differences with Mr. Gladstone are solely in regard to the Irish policy submitted by the Prime Minister to the Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain, of course, has no knowledge as to how far this policy may have been modified since his resignation, and therefore is unable to say whether it may not still be possible for him to give it his support in its present shape. In any case, however, Mr. Chamberlain's opposition will be confined to any points on which differences of a vital character may ultimately be found to exist; and therefore all statements as to his intentions and future action are entirely premature and unauthorized. It has been announced that, for the purpose of explaining the causes of his retirement from the Government, Mr. Chamberlain intended to speak on Thursday evening, directly after Mr. Gladstone's statement of his policy. We understand, however, that Lord Hartington desires immediately to follow the Prime Minister, and under these circumstances, Mr. Chamberlain will postpone his explanation until Friday.

MR. TREVELYAN'S COUNTER-SCHEME.

THE *Irish Times* says it is enabled to give the outline of an alternative scheme dealing with the Irish question prepared by Mr Trevelyan, and which it believes is in the main features in harmony with the ideas of the Marquis of Hartington on the subject. The chief heads of the measure are as follows:—

The control of the police and the administration of the law in all its departments to remain in the hands of the Imperial Parliament.

The election of a fully representative body for the control of local affairs, its powers and limits of operations to be defined at the outset by Parliament in Westminster, and not interfered with subsequently.

The allotment to Ireland of the quota of money now paid for national education in the country. The disposal of this fund to be in the hands of the new elective bodies, which would also have charge of the higher and middle-class education of the country.

All public moneys to be placed in the hands of the Council.

The Council to have powers to assess and levy taxes for internal purposes.

The Imperial Parliament to reserve to itself the right of interfering where the taxation appear inequitable or unjust to any class.

The control of roads, bridges, public buildings, asylums, and the administration of poor rates to be in the hands of freely elected representative bodies throughout the country, and which would also be given certain powers to develop native industry and manufactures in a manner to be specified after careful inquiry.

Mr. Trevelyan considers that if such a scheme were adopted the presence of the Irish members in Westminster would be an anomaly, and would not tend to facilitate any Government in dealing with matters of grave Imperial importance, for they would still continue to have a casting vote whenever it suited their purpose.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

THE writer who has been contributing to the *Times* a series of letters under the above heading, in which he has endeavoured to afford Mr. Gladstone "indications that go to the heart of Irish affairs," closes his contributions with a summary of what recent personal inquiry among all classes of the people in Ireland has distinctly shown:—

1. That Parnellism is an ephemeral power, a mere "temporary combination of otherwise hostile elements," these elements being Roman Catholicism, land-grabbing, blind patriotism, industrial depression, protectionist selfishness, proletarian greed, and Irish-American political schemes—all aided by skiful electioneering tactics, the widespread ignorance of a new stratum of electors, the pressure of organizations not known to the Constitution, and the popular dread of a secret and irresponsible despotism.

2. That the powers represented by the defunct Land League, the living National League, and the new House League, and assisted and supported by boycotting in all its forms, from social avoidance to the maiming of cattle and assassination of men and women, have placed the Queen's authority in abeyance in many relations of life and many districts in Ireland.

3. That a movement to make rents in Ireland illegal and impossible has found countenance and support in Mr. Gladstone's Land Acts, and, if it succeeds, will, for a time, altogether prevent any landowner in Ireland, great or small, from allowing any others to use his land on payment.

4. That the chief foundations of Irish troubles are economic and not political. That the one crying need of the population is profitable employment; that the natural resources of the country are great, but for the most part not utilized; that political agitation prevents their being utilized; and that the true remedy is to make Ireland a place where men who come and live and work and invest and spend. That this is to be secured not by severing but by drawing yet closer the ties that bind her to over-populated, busy, wealthy, and generous Great Britain.

5. That Ireland does not contain the necessary elements of a separate nationality—for among the inhabitants there is no unity or individuality of blood, religion, laws, occupations, sentiment, history or even traditions.

6. That Ireland has large manufacturing classes as well as agricultural; that to injure these and to abolish landlordism is to banish the classes that chiefly pay local rates, employ labour, find capital, and support churches, chapels, and charities. That in material welfare Ireland has advanced enormously in recent years. That Ireland enjoys to the full as large a measure of local self-government as England or Scotland. That Ireland bears less than her proportionate share of the burdens of contributing to the State revenues.

7. That of the "settlements" now in the air, the Irish-Americans wish for none of them; the Parnellites only for those which directly or indirectly lead to separation; the Home Rulers for those which history tells us are of no avail. Mr. Gladstone has schemes of his own, the pivot of which is providing a remedy for his fiascos in land legislation which must burden either Ireland or Great Britain with a great new public debt.

INDIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, before Mr. Justice Butt, the case of Thornton *v.* Thornton, came on for hearing. Mrs. Thornton had instituted in England a suit for restitution of conjugal rights, her husband having previously instituted one in the High Court of Bombay for the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Thornton on the ground of her adultery with a military officer. Mr. Thornton, who is on the military staff at Bombay, and has been a magistrate in India for the last ten years, was married to Mrs. Thornton in 1879, and they cohabited in India up to last year, when, from information communicated to him, he charged her with adultery, and they separated, she coming to England. He having instituted his divorce suit, the High Court of Bombay caused a summons to be sent to Mrs. Thornton by post. That she received it was admitted, and it further appeared that a few days after it reached her she filed her petition for a restitution of conjugal rights.

Mr. Thornton is in England, having gone there with his children; but having received orders to return almost immediately to his post at Bombay, he now applied to have his wife's suit stayed. She opposed the application.

Mr. Bargrave Deane appeared for the husband; Mr. Bayford, Q.C., and Mr. Searle for the wife.

Mr. Deane argued that as all the wit

ARCHÆOLOGY IN INDIA.

AT a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts held on April 2, at the Society's Rooms, Adam Street, Adelphi, Mr. James Gibbs read a paper on "The History of Archæology in India." Sir George Birdwood presided, and in introducing the lecturer remarked that Mr. Gibbs was one of the most distinguished officers of the Indian Civil Service and had served the State in some of the highest offices in India. Mr. Gibbs remarked, in opening his paper, that the archæology of India had of late years been brought much more prominently before the public than it was formerly, but no full and connected account had yet been put forward by which those interested in the subject could obtain any correct idea of the extent and value of what had been really done. The British Government had been at times censured by foreign *savants* for neglecting its duty in collecting information on the subject, and, although this might have been a just charge to some extent in former years, the subject had latterly been made a branch of the general administration of the country, and no slur could now be cast on Great Britain for not taking care of the treasures which had come under her charge. Proceeding to trace the history of the earliest steps in regard to archæology in India, the lecturer took the foundation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784 as a starting-point, and said that the beadroll of that society contained many well-known names. Twenty years later, on the proposal of Sir James Mackintosh, the Bombay Literary Society was founded, and became, in 1827, the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The first collector of ancient inscriptions was Colonel Colin Mackenzie, who prepared a fine collection of copies from stone and copper plates, and among those retired Anglo-Indians who kept up and enlarged their connection with the antiquities, numismatics, and archæology were the late Sir James Fergusson and Mr. Edward Thomas. In 1862 General Cunningham drew up a memorandum at the request of Lord Canning, the Governor-General, which met with approval, and what was now the Archæological Survey of India was begun. Mr. Gibbs described the nature of the survey made, and detailed the labours of persons connected with it. In 1882 the Secretary of State approved of a scheme put forward by the Government of India by which an epigraphist was appointed, and the practical result of his appointment would be the collection of a vast amount of new historical matter—the fixing of the dates and the names of rulers of ancient days, which would enable the filling in of many of the *lacunæ* existing in early Indian history. This important branch of archæology had thus been placed in a promising position, and its results might be looked forward to with every hope of success. The lecturer referred to methods of restoration, and concluded by remarking that of his own knowledge in almost all parts of India, in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, and Sind, much had been done and many fine building rescued from ruin.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

THE annual eight-oared race between the Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Clubs took place on April 3rd over the usual course, from Alexander's, at Putney, to the flag-staff just below Grove Pit boat-house, at Chiswick. The day was fine, but a strong south-westerly wind raised a very nasty lipper on the top of the tide, which was rather a slow one. The towing-path was crowded, but the number of boats on the river was scarcely up to the average. The race was generally regarded as a very open question, and just before the start the betting was as nearly a possible level; but when it was known Oxford had won the toss, slight odds were laid on their ultimate victory. Cambridge rowed in their new Clasper, the Oxonians electing to use a four-year-old boat of the London Rowing Club, built by the same maker. As usual, four steamers, and a launch (the Wildfire) for the umpire, accompanied the race. The race was timed to start at 1-20 p.m., but it was later before the crews appeared at the Club houses. Cambridge were first out at 1-16 p.m., and slowly paddled to their station (the Middlesex). Oxford followed at 1-20, and dropped to their Surrey stake-boat. At 1-30 p.m., the umpire (Mr. Lewis Lloyd) gave the word, and the race began. Cambridge start at 41 to Oxford's 40, and, in comparatively smooth water, Pitman began to lead, and chiefly owing to bad steering on the part of the Oxford coxswains, who kept pulling his left-hand line, the Cantabs, who were steered a beautifully straight course, were a good half a length in front before Craven point. Both now pointed their boats for the Surrey bank, and in the cross-wind and rough water the Oxonians slowly began to draw up. The Cambridge time to the Steps was 1 min. 55secs., and to the Old Tree, where Oxford was a quarter of a length to the bad, 3 mins, 38secs. At the Crab Tree Oxford were nearly level; indeed, at one time they led by a few feet, and, notwithstanding the unnecessary use of the rudder lines on the parts of the Oxford coxswain the Soap works bend still found Oxford, if anything, a little in front. Having to come out to shoot the bridge at Hammersmith lost Oxford a little, and Cambridge spurting, the two boats passed through the arch almost on a level, Oxford, perhaps, a trifle in front. The bend now favoured the Dark Blues in the terribly rough water, and before the Oil Mills Oxford had nearly drawn clear, rowing 33 to Cambridge's 34. Along the Eyot the river was like a sea, and Oxford, having slightly better water, very gradually improved their advantage, and half-way up the island were more than clear. All hope of Cambridge saving their station now appeared to be lost, as at Chiswick Church Oxford were well clear, rowing the slower stroke. Their boat seemed to be far better suited to the rough water than the Cambridge craft. The time of the leaders to Chiswick Church was 12 min. 20 sec., Cambridge being a clear quarter of a length behind, and rowing 34 to Oxford's 33. The latter made the shoot in very good form, and, notwithstanding a vigorous spurt on the part of Cambridge, Girdlestone was enabled to take his opponents' water at the Pumping Station. Both were rowing 33 up to the Bull's Head, Oxford still keeping half a length clear in front, and several men, notably 2 and 3, in the Cambridge crew apparently done with. The two crews were obliged to come rather sharply out to pass under the centre arch of Barnes Bride. Oxford made that structure in 17 min. 50 sec.. with Cambridge a clear third of a length behind them in 17 min. 56 sec. The victory of the Oxford now appeared certain. They were rowing in good time and form, and only striking 33 to Cambridge's 34. At the White Hart Oxford were nearly half a length clear in front, and right ahead of their rivals. Pitman, however, here called on his men for a supreme effort, and notwithstanding their beaten condition, they most gamely answered the spurt. At Pemberry's boat-house they almost overlapped, and the smoother water seemed to suit their exhausted condition. The Oxford coxswain now had to put his rudder hard so as to avoid a foul, and Cambridge shooting up inside forced the nose of their craft up to No. 4 in the Oxford boat. The Oxonians here seemed incapable of an effort, indeed they made no attempt to answer the spurt of their opponents. Before the Oxford coxswain could straighten his craft Cambridge were once more level at the Ship. In the better water, and with the inside station, Cambridge had now all the best of the final struggle. A better finishing effort than that of Cambridge has never been seen in the annals of the Varsity race. Pitman seemed to get quicker and quicker, and his men keeping perfect time they rapidly left the completely beaten Oxonians in the rear, who never once spurted to save their lead and win the race. Cambridge managed to keep up high pressure right up to the winning-post eventually winning a most magnificent contest by two thirds of a length, in 22 min. 20¼ sec., both crews being completely rowed out when the gun fired.

Oxford.	st.	lb.
W. S. Unwin, Magdalen (bow)	10	10½
2. L. S. R. Byrne, Trinity	11	10½
3. W. St. L. Robertson, Wadham	11	8½
4. C. R. Carter, Corpus	13	1½
5. H. M. M'Lean, New	13	0½
6. F. O. Wethered, Christ Church	12	6½
7. D. H. M'Lean, New	13	1½
H. Girdlestone, Magdalen (stroke)	12	9
W. E. Maynard, Exeter (cox)	7	12

Cambridge.	st.	lb.
C. J. Bristowe, Trinity Hall (bow)	10	9½
2. N. P. Symonds, Lady Margaret	10	11
3. J. Walsley, Trinity Hall	12	2½
4. A. D. Flower, Clare	12	4½
5. S. Fairbairn, Jesus	13	12½
6. S. D. Muttlebury, Third Trinity	13	6½
7. C. Barclay, Third Trinity	11	4
F. J. Pitman, Third Trinity (stroke)	11	11
H. C. Baker, Queen's (cox)	6	6

Oxford has now won twenty-three and Cambridge nineteen races.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales. Samples, one ounce each, of four kinds of Choicest Teas, sent to any part of India for 8 as., postage paid.—PHILLIPS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO, Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Carlisle, 1,427 tons, Captain J Tate, sails to-day for Pondicherry in ballast.

THE steam-ship Thesbe, 1,847 tons, Captain C Bechtinger, sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain J Cormack, sails to-day for Busreh with a general cargo and 105 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Deepdale, 1,715 tons, Captain J G Sharpe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab (14th April), with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craigie and Co.

THE steam-ship Liscard, 1,278 tons, Captain Thos Byrne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (24th April), with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers. She is consigned to the Captain.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Co's steam-ship Poseidon, 2,510 tons, Captain G Doncich, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Hongkong (3rd April), with a general cargo, 10 gentlemen as first class passengers and 15 deck.

THE steam-ship Europa, 1,492 tons, Captain A Talbot, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Middlesbrough (23rd March), with a cargo of railway iron and coke and the following passengers:—Mrs Hartley, Mrs Horsman and child and Miss Hindle. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Merka, 1,029 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Zanzibar (13th April), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Alga Toeppen, Mr John C Prier, Mr C R DeSouza, Mr Alfred John, Mr E Von Brezonski, Mr F P P Naronts, 2 gentlemen and 91 deck passengers. She is consigned to Mr Allana Manjee.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

26TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S China	1394	R. Jones	A	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Ravenna	2038	Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Clan Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	F	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Clan Sinclair	...	Darley	K	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Inchgarvie	1728	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ River Indus	2276	Murray	O	W & A Graham.
„ Aspatria	1921	Veale	A	W & A Graham.
„ Eden Hall	2053	Macdougall	L	E. Bates & Co.
„ Cambodia	1969	Wildgoose	M	Ralli Bros.
„ Recta	1913	A. S. Grate	H J	Ralli Bros.
„ Inchmaree	1287	Francis	G	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Prince Alexander	1911	R. Eckert	Q	McCulloch & Co
„ Nubia	4319	T. G. Knox	B	W. & A. Graham
„ Bernicia	1702	Jones	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Mameluke	1752	A. Newey	E	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Laleham	1300	E. Marshall	...	Owen & Okell.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
26	Merka (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, April 13.
	Europa (s)	Talbot	Middlesbro, Mar. 23.
	Poseidon (s)	Doncich	Hongkong, April 3.
27	Liscard (s)	Byrne	Kurrachee, April 24.
	Deepdale (s)	Sharpe	Akyab, April 14.
	Verona (s)	Home	London, March 31.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
27	Comilla (s)	Simpson	Busreh.
	Thisbe (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste, &c.
	Inchrhona (s)	McDonald	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Calder, Cormack for Busreh.
„ Carlisle, Tate for Pondicherry.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Titania, for China.
„ Poseidon, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Kildare, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Oswald, for Marseilles.
„ Lady Armstrong, for Marseilles.
„ Java, for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.
Ship Wm Douglas, for Calcutta.
„ Royal George, for Havre.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 27.

Herbert, Lt, Bl 17th Lanc, on leave, from England.
Wilberforce, Lt, Bl 2nd Dragoon Guards, on duty, from England.
Carpenter, Major, Bl 7th Con Rangers to rejoin corps, from England.
Atkinson, Col, Bl 1st Punj Cavy, on furlough, from Baun.
Kerr, Lt, Bl 1st Batn 1st Goor. on furlough, from Dharmsala.
Bayly, Captain, Bo Qr-Mr-Gl. on duty, from Mahableshwar.
Cadell, Surg, Bl Medical, on duty, from England.
Edwards, Surg, Bl Medical, on duty, from England.
Grainger, Surg, Bl Medical, on duty, from England.
Younan, Surg, Bl Medical, on duty, from England.
Campbell, Lt, Bl 2nd West York Regt, on duty, from England.
Butler, Surg, Bl Medical, on duty, from England.
Adie, Surg, Bl Medical, on duty, from England.
Woolbert, Surg, Bl Medical, on duty, from England.
Baldwin, Lt, Bo 47th Lan, to join, from England.
Carnegy, Lt, Bo 47th N Lanc, to join, from England.
Poole, Lt-Col, Bo 5th Lt Inf, to rejoin, from England.
Campbell, Lt, Bo 1st Worces, Regt, to join, from England.
Oldershaw, Br Gl, Ms Staff, expiration of command, from Belgaum.
Lemoth, Lt, Bo 1st Ox Lt-Inf, on sick leave, from Poona.
Auchenleck, Maj, Ms 2nd Bn Bl Sco Fus, on duty, from England.
Alcock, Surg, Bl Med on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 23.

Charles, Surg, Bl I M S, to rejoin, to Lahore.

APRIL 27.

Carpenter, Maj, Bl 1st Con Rangers to join, Lahore.
Granger, Surg, Bl M D, on duty, to Allahabad.
Nelson, Lt, Bo on leave, to Poona.
Crutchbhoy, Lt Bl. The Cara, on Med Certificate to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 28th April, 1886.

THE Range at Colaba will be available for class-firing for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps this afternoon, Wednesday, the 28th inst.

Members are reminded that the period for class-firing cannot be extended beyond the 30th inst. It is therefore requested that all who have not completed will do so, as soon as possible. Those who cannot go to Coorla should complete at Colaba. Ammunition for Volunteers and Cadets will be issued at the Coorla and Colaba Ranges.

Vol F Murray having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to A Company.

The Quarterly General Meeting of the Volunteer Club will be held on Friday next the 30th instant at the Club tent at 8-30 p.m.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

CONDENSED MILK.—The Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company advise, under date 20th current, a reduction in price, and are now quoting their Swiss Milk at 17s. 6d. per case of four dozen F. O. B. This Company certainly seem determined to maintain the leading position they have so long held in the market, not only by their mode of guarantee—a course which we cannot too highly commend as one calculated to give confidence to every buyer and user of their brand—but also in the matter of price. The guarantee is in the following terms:—"Should any of our goods be found, on arrival at a foreign port, not to be in sound condition, such fact must be reported to us and marks and numbers of the respective cases given. It should be stated in what particular the goods appear defective; we will then meet any reasonable complaint fairly, and arrange for the return or the disposal of the goods" with the proviso that, "In no instance will any claim be allowed or entertained where goods are not at our disposal or have been sold, as unmerchantable, by auction or otherwise. Condensed milk gradually thickens with age; this is a matter entirely beyond the control of the manufacturer. Difference in thickness is no evidence of variations in manufacture; its quality in any case is the same, provided the milk is sound. We guarantee only the *sound* condition of our milk." It would be a great satisfaction to dealers abroad were other perishable goods sold under a somewhat similar warranty, and such a course would, we believe, tend as much to benefit the manufacturer as to make the foreign and colonial buyer feel a perfect confidence in dealing in a brand.—*Australian Trading World.*

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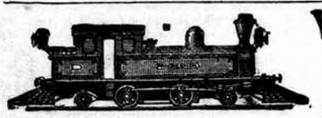
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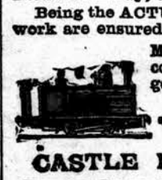
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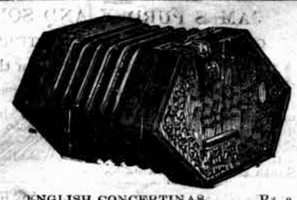

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Table D'Hote Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner at SEPARATE TABLES.

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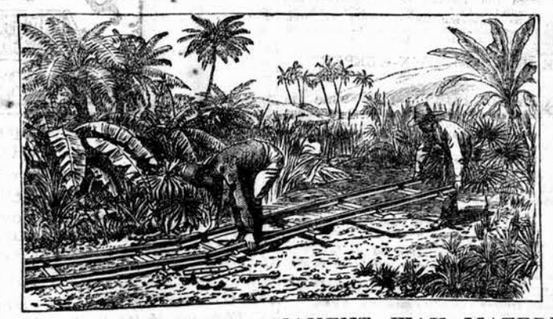

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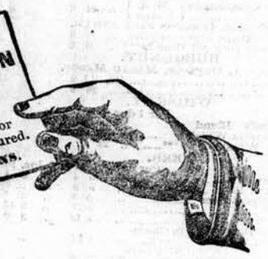

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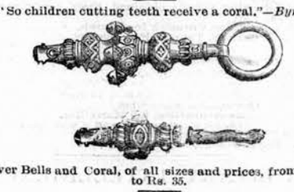

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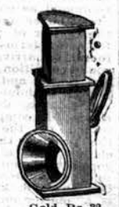

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